



## 1410.0 - Data by Region, 2011-16

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## Summary

### About this Release

Data by Region is an application on the ABS website that enables clients to search, browse, and explore to find statistics about different regions in Australia. Available statistics are arranged under the categories of Population & People, Economy & Industry, Income (including Government Allowances), Education & Employment, Health & Disability, and Family & Community.

Data for 2011-16 will be available for Local Government Areas, Australian Statistical Geography Standard regions (Statistical Areas 2, 3 and 4, and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas), States/Territories and Australia.

This latest release includes selected 2016 Census data.

### History of Changes

**This document was added or updated on 14/11/2017.**

**16/03/2018** In the Region Information box for the regions markers on the Data by Region map, the median ages has been updated so that it now correctly reflects the median age of all persons within that region instead of a subsection.

**14/11/2017** Four Data Cubes have been replaced. The Family & Community, Land & Environment data cubes have been replaced to address incorrect data being displayed for Solar Installations, and to add in 2012 & 2013 data for the Gifts and Donations indicator. The Economy and Industry, ASGS data cube has undergone minor formatting changes, and the Income (including Government Allowances), Education and Employment, Health and Disability, ASGS data cube has had Relative Root Mean Square Error (RRMSE) data added to Health Estimate indicators, and has undergone minor label changes.

The Explanatory Notes have also been updated to include information on additional Census indicators that were not previously published.

## Explanatory Notes

### Explanatory Notes

Population and People  
Economy and Industry  
Income (including Government Allowances)  
Education and Employment  
Health and Disability

## INTRODUCTION

**1** Data by Region presents a standard set of data for a range of geographies, including states, territories and Australia based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2016 (ASGS). Below state or territory level, data are available for the following regions of the ASGS: Statistical Areas 2, 3 and 4; Greater Capital City Statistical Areas; Local Government Areas (LGA). LGA boundaries at 2016 are being used for this edition. See **Statistical Geography** for further information about the regions in the ASGS. This edition provides data for the period 2011-2016.

**2** There is a standard set of data for each region type, depending on the availability of statistics for particular geographies. Users interested in creating their own customised tables can do this by accessing data in ABS.Stat.

**3** Data are sourced from a wide variety of collections, both ABS and non-ABS. When analysing these statistics, care needs to be taken as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage can differ across collections. Where available, data have been presented as a time series - to enable users to assess changes over time. However, when looked at on a period to period basis, some series may sometimes appear volatile. When analysing the data, users are encouraged to consider the longer term behaviour of the series, where this extra information is available. All information about the data in these Explanatory Notes are relevant for the period 2011-2016.

**4** While information on the datasets and terms used in Data by Region are included below and in the accompanying Glossary, more detailed information about the data can be obtained by referring to the relevant source listed for each dataset. Further information about statistical terms can be found in Statistical Language! (cat. no. 1332.0.55.002).

**5** All data presented are on geographic boundaries as described in the 2016 edition of the ASGS. For further information see the Statistical Geography page of the ABS website, or the following: Australian Statistical Geography Standard, Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001); Australian Statistical Geography Standard, Volume 3 - Non-ABS Structures, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.003). See **Geographic Correspondences** for further information on how data have been presented on ASGS 2016. Data for Local Government Areas (LGAs) have been presented at 2016 boundaries.

**6** Previous releases are available via the 'Past & Future Releases' tab of this product. Care should be taken in comparing data within previous and current releases of Data by Region as:

- some data have been revised
- releases prior to September 2017 use the 2011 edition Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS); and
- releases prior to 2011 are based on a different statistical geography, the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), and different releases of Data by Region (formerly known as the National Regional Profile) used different editions of that statistical geography (ASGC).

**7** Some data values in Data by Region have been randomly adjusted or suppressed to avoid the release of confidential details. Care should be taken when interpreting cells with small numbers. In some cases small cells have been randomly altered to zero. Caution should be exercised in deducing that there are no people or units with particular characteristics in a given area.

**8** These Explanatory Notes have been presented under the following broad themes or topics:

- **Population and People**
- **Economy and Industry**
- **Income (including Government Allowances)**
- **Education and Employment**

- **Health and Disability**
- **Family and Community**
- **Land and Environment**

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## CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS ISSUE

**9** There have been a number of changes to the data items and series included in this issue. These changes are summarised in the following table. Please see the relevant sections in these Explanatory Notes for more detailed descriptions.

Data Series	Change
Census of Population and Housing	Additional data items: Religious Affiliation, Year of Arrival in Australia, Australian Citizenship, Total Personal Income (Weekly), Median equivalised total household income (weekly), Highest Year of School Completed, Social Marital Status & Registered Marital Status, Unpaid Child Care, Average number of all children in a family, Housing Suitability, and Tenure Type.
Births and Deaths, Regional Internal Migration Estimates (RIME), Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)	Temporarily rotated out as data on ASGS 2016 boundaries were not available at time of processing.
Personal Insolvencies	Additional data items: Selected causes of personal insolvencies and Occupations of debtors entering personal insolvencies included for the first time, sourced from the Australian Financial Security Authority.
Residential Property Prices	New data source for 2014-15 data, supplied to the ABS by CoreLogic RP Data.
Agricultural Census	Slight changes to data items and change in available geographies. Data for Statistical Area Level 2 temporarily removed as not available on ASGS 2016 boundaries at time of processing.
Health Small Area Estimates	Modelled estimates on need for assistance with core activities, smoking, psychological distress, fair or poor self-assessed health and high blood pressure included for the first time.
Early Childhood data - Pre-school enrolments	New data sourced from the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection has been added.
Pensions and Allowances	Reduced time series with most data only available for 2015 and 2016 for ASGS. Note: 2011 to 2016 for LGA still available.
Solar Installations	Percentage increase in installations from previous year included for the first time.

## POPULATION AND PEOPLE

### Estimated Resident Population

**10** Population data in the profiles, unless otherwise stated, are the estimated resident population (ERP) for the selected region as at 30 June for the year shown. Data are shown to the nearest whole number without rounding, but accuracy to the last digit should not be assumed.

**11** The concept of ERP links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is

defined as that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more in a given reference year.

**12** Population estimates for most sub-state regions in Data by Region are built up from Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2). The ERP as at Census date is calculated based on usual residence Census counts, excluding short-term overseas visitors in Australia, with an allowance for Census net undercount and the number of residents temporarily overseas at Census date. As the Census is not held on 30 June (the 2011 and 2016 Census was held on 9 August), further adjustments taking into account births, deaths and migration for the intervening period are made to obtain ERP at 30 June.

**13** For Post-censal years, estimates at the Australian level take into account natural increase and net overseas migration, while estimates for states and territories also use estimated interstate migration. The absence of migration data at the SA2 level means that it is not possible to estimate SA2 populations by taking into account natural increase and net migration. Instead, ERP for most SA2s is calculated using a mathematical model, where relationships are established between changes in population and changes in indicator data between the two most recent Census. Current indicators include dwelling approvals, Medicare enrolments and counts of people on the Australian Electoral Roll. Changes in these indicators are used to estimate changes in the population of each area since the Census.

**14** Estimates for SA2 are apportioned into Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) regions using Census counts and indicator data. Estimates for Local Government Areas (LGAs) are aggregated from SA1 estimates, including split SA1s where they cross LGA boundaries.

**15** Users will notice that there is no ERP data for the unincorporated LGAs in WA, Queensland and Tasmania. This is because they do not have geographically defined unincorporated areas. In contrast, the Population Census does show data for these unincorporated LGAs, depicting mainly off-shore and migratory populations.

### **Working Age Population**

**16** The working age population (aged 15-64 years) measure is used to give an estimate of the total number of potential workers within an economy.

### **Median Age**

**17** For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

### **Population Density**

**18** The population density for a region is calculated by dividing Estimated Resident Population data by the Land Area to obtain the number of persons per square kilometre.

### **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people**

**19** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and includes people who identified their origin as being Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

### **Overseas Born Population**

**20** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. Country of birth is the basis for determining if a person was born overseas. The Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) (cat. no 1269.0) was used to classify responses for birthplace of individuals.

### **Religious Affiliation**

**21** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. The Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), 2016 (cat. no. 1266.0) was used to classify responses for a person's religious affiliation. Answering this Census question is optional.

## **Year of Arrival in Australia**

**22** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. This item is applicable to those born overseas who will be in Australia for more than one year. Country of birth is the basis for determining if a person was born in Australia or overseas. The Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) (cat. no 1269.0) was used to classify responses for birthplace of individuals.

**23** The year 2016 refers to the period from 1st January 2016 to 9th August 2016 only.

**24** The data shown exclude persons who did not state their country of birth and persons born in Australia (includes Other Territories).

## **Australian Citizenship**

**25** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and records whether a person has Australian citizenship.

## **Speaks language other than English**

**26** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. These data identify the language spoken at home, and are coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) (cat. no. 1267.0). Only one language is coded for each person.

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## **ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY**

### **Counts of Businesses, Entries and Exits**

**27** Counts of Australian Businesses, Entries and Exits data are based on snapshots of actively trading businesses as at June in each reference year, from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register (ABSBR). Further details can be found in Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8160).

**28** Most businesses in Australia need to obtain an Australian Business Number (ABN). These businesses are then included on the whole of government register of businesses, the Australian Business Register (ABR). The results of these studies are based, in part, on tax data supplied by the ATO under the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* and ABR data supplied by the Registrar under *A New Tax System (Australian Business Number) Act 1999*. The *Taxation Administration Act 1953* requires that such data are only used for the purpose of administering the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* and the *Australian Business Number Act 1999* requires that such data are only used for the purpose of carrying out functions of the ABS. Further information about the two Acts can be found at [www.comlaw.gov.au](http://www.comlaw.gov.au). Information about the ABR can be obtained from the ABR website [www.abr.gov.au](http://www.abr.gov.au) or the ATO website [www.ato.gov.au/business](http://www.ato.gov.au/business). The ABS uses information from the ABR to populate its internal register of businesses, the Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register (ABSBR), which is used as a source for business survey frames and business counts.

**29** Counts of businesses produced from the ABSBR comprise actively trading businesses in the Australian economy. The population includes employing and non-employing, single location and multiple location businesses. It should be noted that it is not currently possible to account for those businesses which operate out of multiple locations, other than at their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia. The reason for this is that data for individual business locations are not currently available from the ABSBR. Users should therefore be aware of this limitation when using counts of businesses.

**30** Excluded from these counts are entities which are not considered to be actively trading in the market sector such as the Reserve Bank of Australia, General Government and Not for profit institutions serving households. Examples of some of the other excluded entities are: Social and

sporting clubs, Charitable institutions; Trade Unions and other associations; Other unincorporated entities; Police services; Fire protection and other emergency services; Religious services; Business and professional associations; Labour association services; Other interest group services; and Private households employing staff. Businesses which have not submitted a Business Activity Statement (BAS) and/or have reported zero dollar amounts over five consecutive quarters (or three consecutive years for annual BAS remitters) have been excluded.

**31** The data published have been confidentialised so as not to reveal the identity of any business units. The confidentiality process perturbs data in such a way that the data presented at these detailed levels will not always be additive. For example, opening stock from the beginning of the financial year, plus entries, minus exits, may not equal the closing stock for the end of the financial year. Additionally, the total counts of businesses may not be equal to the total counts of businesses by industry. This is due to the fact that each of those components are individually rounded.

**32** The LGA data have been geocoded and confidentialised. Some regional suppressions may have also been applied. The final estimates therefore should not be assumed to reflect exact numbers of business counts in any LGA, and in particular no reliance should be placed on very small counts.

### **Building Approvals**

**33** Data for building work approvals are compiled from:

- permits issued by local government authorities and other principal certifying authorities;
- contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, state, semi-government and local government authorities;
- major building activity in areas not subject to normal administrative approval (e.g. building on remote mine sites).

**34** The data included in this profile relate to all residential building approvals valued at \$10,000 or more and all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more.

**35** Building ownership is classified as either public or private sector and is based on the intended owner of the completed building at the time of approval.

**36** Type of work can include 'new', 'alterations and additions' and 'conversions'. Unless otherwise specified, building (and building value) data relate to total building, which is the sum of new, alterations and additions, and conversions.

**37** Counts of dwellings and houses refer only to building approvals for new houses or dwellings.

**38** The type of building is the building's intended predominant function according to the ABS Functional Classification of Buildings 1999 (revision 2011) (cat. no. 1268.0.55.001).

**39** Construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways etc) is excluded from building statistics.

**40** The data relate to the financial years ending 30 June, 2011 to 2016. For further information see Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no 8731.0)

### **Residential Property Prices**

**41** All Australian residential property sales data are now supplied to the ABS by CoreLogic RP Data. This dataset is a combination of residential property sales data obtained from State and Territory Land Titles Office or Valuers General Offices in each capital city (collectively referred to as VGs) and real estate agents data provided to CoreLogic RP Data. The ABS applies classifications to the dataset provided by CoreLogic RP Data to create the residential property sales dataset, from which these statistics are produced. Further information can be found in Residential Property Price Indexes (cat. no 6416.0). There are differences in the numbers produced using the new data source compared to the previous data source (which contained VGs data only).

**42** This product provides estimates for median price and transfer counts of established houses and attached dwellings.

**43** Dwellings in scope are:

- Ordinary detached houses;
- A house with an office;
- A house with a flat;
- Rural residential houses (within a capital city and not part of a farming business);
- Semi-detached, row and terrace houses;
- Townhouses; and
- Flats, units and apartments.

**44** The ABS has confidentialised any regional data cells with very small values. Due to geographical relationships across regions, extra cells may also be confidentialised.

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## **Patent and Trademark Applicants**

**45** The patent and trademark applicants data is collected by IP Australia, and sourced (as an SA3 file) from the Office of the Chief Economist, Department of Industry, Innovation and Science. Further information on data produced by IP Australia can be sourced at [data.gov.au](http://data.gov.au).

**46** The numbers of Patents and Trademarks relate to applicants. They are a yearly aggregate of applicants at 31 December for the year shown. The SA3 level data have been created and published by the Office of the Chief Economist, based on Postcode (of applicant) data provided by IP Australia.

**47** ABS has aggregated the SA3 data to create details for the SA4, GCCSA, state, territory and Australia geographic levels. As such, the SA4, GCCSA, state or territory and Australia totals of applicants are not official aggregates provided by IP Australia or the Office of the Chief Economist.

**48** ABS has suppressed data for regions in certain circumstances to prevent the identification of individuals.

## **Insolvencies**

**49** Counts of Business related and Non-business related personal insolvencies by region have been provided by the Australian Financial Security Authority (AFSA) from their extensive Personal Insolvency collection. See [www.afsa.gov.au](http://www.afsa.gov.au) for more information.

**50** Unless an individual declares their situation to be directly related to a proprietary interest in a business, all other insolvencies (even those for which details are not stated) are classified as Non business related.

## **Motor Vehicle Census**

**51** Motor Vehicle Census data refer to vehicles registered with a motor vehicle registration authority, for 2011-2016 this was as at 31 January.

**52** The Motor Vehicle Census includes all vehicles registered with a state, territory or other government motor vehicle registry for unrestricted use on public roads with the following exceptions:

- recreational vehicles such as trail bikes and sand dune buggies intended for off-road use in most states (in Victoria and Queensland these vehicles must be registered and are included in the statistics);
- consular vehicles;
- vehicles registered by the defence forces.

**53** Vehicles on register are those vehicles registered at the date of the census, or had registration expire less than one month before that date.

**54** Motor Vehicle Census data are presented by region of owner, and based on the Postcode of the owner. A geographic correspondence has been used in order to present the Postcode data on ASGS boundaries. Due to rounding, the sum of the individual components of vehicles will not necessarily add up to total registered motor vehicles. See **Geographic Correspondences** for further information.

**55** The Australia total includes records that could not be allocated to a state or territory. Therefore aggregating state and territory totals will not equal the Australia total. Similarly, aggregating lower levels of the ASGS (SA2, SA3, LGA, etc.) within a state will not equal the state totals, due to the nature of corresponding data from Postcodes.

**56** Further information can be found in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0).

## **Tourist Accommodation Establishments**

**57** Data on the number of tourist accommodation establishments are derived from the quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA). The STA is a mail-out collection that completely enumerates all in-scope accommodation establishments within Australia.

**58** The in-scope establishments presented in this profile include: hotels, resorts, motels, private hotels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.

**59** The main source for coverage is the Australian Automobile Association through AAA Tourism Pty Ltd. This is supplemented by notification of new tourism developments and their likely opening dates in selected guides, major tourism journals and periodicals and newspapers. Periodic comparison with lists of accommodation establishments provided by the various tourism organisations and industry associations is also undertaken.

**60** The STA does not have a sample component and the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in the reporting of data by providers;
- errors in the process of capturing data;
- imputation for missing data;
- definition and classification errors;
- incomplete coverage.

**61** Every effort has been made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design and testing of questionnaires, and efficient operating procedures and systems used to compile statistics.

**62** Further information on these statistics can be found in Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0).

## **Agricultural Commodities**

**63** Agricultural Commodities data are estimates obtained from the Agricultural Census, data from both 2011 and 2016 are presented. The scope of the 2016 Census was all businesses undertaking agricultural activity recorded on the ABS Business Register (ABSB) above a minimum size cut off of \$40,000. The measure of size was based on the ABS' Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) or a derived value based on Business Activity Statement turnover if EVAO was not available. For the previous 2011 Agricultural Census, the cut-off was \$5,000.

**64** Since not all of the businesses that were selected provided data, there are estimated data components. The estimates are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all businesses had provided data. One measure of the likely difference is given by the Standard Error (SE) which indicates the extent to which an estimate might vary by chance because only a sample was taken or had responded. There are about two chances in three that a 'sample' estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been



obtained if all businesses had responded, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two SE.

**65** In Agriculture data, sampling variability of the estimates is measured by the Relative Standard Error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the Standard Error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. In Data by Region, Agriculture data with an RSE greater than 50% are not presented.

**66** For further information see Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0).

### **Gross Value of Agricultural Production**

**67** The value of agricultural production estimates are derived by the multiplication of price and quantity of individual agricultural commodities. Remaining commodity data (livestock disposals and livestock products excluding eggs) are obtained from other ABS collections with some information from non-ABS sources. Price information refers to the average unit value of a given commodity realised in the market place. More specifically, price information for livestock slaughterings and wool is obtained from ABS collections. Price information for other commodities is obtained from non-ABS sources, including marketing authorities and industry sources.

**68** The estimates of gross value are subject to sampling error. (See above or a discussion of sampling error in Agriculture data). In Data by Region, Agriculture data with a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 50% are not presented.

**69** Further information on Value of Agricultural Production can be obtained in the ABS publication Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no 7503.0).

### **Industry of Employment**

**70** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and are for all employed people aged 15 years and over.

**71** Industry is coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 2006 (ANZSIC) (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry code assigned is based on the main job held during the week prior to Census Night.

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## **INCOME (INCLUDING GOVERNMENT ALLOWANCES)**

### **Estimates of Personal Income**

**72** Due to the different sources of collection and different coverage of the population of income earners, care should be taken in comparing the income data from different sources. Some of the differences between Estimates of Personal Income and income data, sourced from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) from the Census of Population and Housing is highlighted in the table below:

<b>Difference</b>	<b>Estimates of Person Income (Australian Tax Office)</b>	<b>Census of Population and Housing</b>
Reference period	2010-11 to 2014-15 financial years	August 2016
Population	Individuals with income reported to the ATO (approx 13 million records per year), either through a personal income tax form, or through a PAYG statement.	All persons aged 15 years and above (approx 20 million records)
Method of reporting	Reporting in a personal income tax return, often with a group certificate or other supporting evidence of income, where required by ATO. Reporting is in more detail, showing different sources, and dollar values.	Self reported income is reported in ranges on a Census form

Missing income	Some income is not reported to the ATO.  People who earn under the tax free threshold or receive payments that are not assessable (such as some Government benefits and allowances).	None - The Census form asks people to include all income when answering income questions.
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**73** Further information about income in the Census of Population and Housing can be found in the Census of Population and Housing.

**74** Personal income tax data are supplied by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) under the *Taxation Administration Act 1953*, which requires that such data be only used for the purpose of administering the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*. Any discussion of data limitations or weaknesses in these Notes is in the context of using the data for statistical purposes; it is not related to the ability of the data to support the ATO's core operational requirements. Readers should note that legislative requirements to ensure privacy and secrecy of this data have been adhered to. In accordance with the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, results have been confidentialised to ensure that they are not likely to enable identification of a particular person or organisation.

**75** For the purposes of providing statistical measures for the entire population, the ATO database has some limits to its coverage. Persons who receive an income below certain levels are not necessarily required to lodge a tax return. This can include persons who derive their income from Government pensions and allowances. Consequently, the coverage of low income earners, including people receiving government pensions and allowances, is incomplete in ATO records. In addition, some Commonwealth of Australia Government pension, benefit and allowance payments are exempt from income tax and are therefore do not need to be reported in tax returns. As such, the ATO data should be regarded as an indicative though not complete picture of all individual income earned in Australia.

**76** This release contains a five year time series of data from the ATO. The data is collated by the ATO from individual tax returns and employer payment summaries that have been lodged for the financial years of 2010-11 to 2014-15 inclusive. Lodgements are captured for a 16 month period after each financial year.

**77** This release contains regional estimates of the sources of personal income that people received for the financial years of 2010-11 to 2014-15 for the following sources - employee, own unincorporated business, investment, superannuation and annuities, other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) - and total income from these component sources.

**78** Employee income is the total (or gross) income received as a return to labour from an employer or from a person's own incorporated business (when they are employed by this business). This source of income includes the following data items on the individual income tax return:

- Total income from wage and salary (before tax and application of Medicare levy) as shown on the 'PAYG payment summary - individual non-business';
- Allowances, earnings, tips, director's fees, etc;
- Employer lump sum payments (adjusted to gross value);
- Employment termination payments;
- Attributed personal services income;
- Employee share schemes;
- Reportable fringe benefits (gross value not adjusted);
- Reportable employer superannuation contributions (superannuation contributions (within concessional cap limits) from pre-tax income, usually made under salary sacrifice agreements);
- Exempt foreign employment income; and
- Other net foreign employment income.

**79** Non-lodgers have being included in the Employee income data. The ABS defines non-lodgers as individuals that have a payment summary issued by an employer but who do not lodge an income tax return. Previously they were not included, however by gaining access to the data from payment summaries, the ABS is able to go some way in filling the wage and salary income gap for this non-

lodger population.

**80** Own unincorporated business income is the profit or loss that accrues to owners of, or partners in, their own unincorporated businesses. Profit or loss is the value of the gross output of the enterprise after the deduction of operating expenses, including reportable superannuation contributions, depreciation and operating costs, but before income tax is taken out. Losses occur when operating expenses are greater than receipts and are treated as negative income. This category includes the following data items from the individual income tax return:

- Distributions from partnerships and trusts (including any franked distributions) for primary production activities;
- Distributions from partnerships (including any franked distributions) for non-primary production activities, less foreign income;
- Net personal services income; and
- Net income (or loss) from business.

**81** Investment income includes the following data items on the individual income tax returns:

- Gross interest;
- Dividends unfranked amount;
- Dividends franked amount;
- Dividends franking credit;
- Distribution from trusts less net capital gains, foreign income and franked distributions- non-primary production ;
- Franked distributions from trusts - non-primary production;
- Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company;
- Net foreign rent; and
- Net rent.

**82** Superannuation and annuity income includes the following data items on the individual income tax returns:

- Australian annuities and superannuation income streams;
- Australian annuities and superannuation income streams - lump sum in arrears;
- Australian superannuation lump sum payments; and
- Bonuses from life insurance companies and friendly societies.

**83** A change to legislation relating to superannuation, taking effect from 1 July 2007, meant that people aged 60 years and over who receive superannuation income in the form of a lump sum or income stream (such as a pension) from a taxed source, receive that income tax free. Therefore, these persons are not required to report this income at on their individual tax return. Also, if such persons have no other income, or their total income is below the tax-free threshold, then they are also not required to lodge a tax return. Due to such changes, the superannuation estimates (persons, income) published in this publication are regarded as partial, subject to under-coverage. ABS is currently investigating ways of achieving fuller superannuation estimates for regions. A more comprehensive snapshot of superannuation income (at aggregate state and territory level) can be obtained from the ABS Survey of Income and Housing - see Household Income and Wealth, Australia.

**84** Other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) comprises income items reported on the individual income tax return that were not allocated to one of the above categories. For example, other income can include transfer or trust income, controlled foreign company income, net foreign pension and annuity income, and foreign investment and life assurance income. Other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) includes the following data items on the individual income tax returns:

- Foreign entities - transfer or trust income;
- Foreign investment fund and/or foreign life assurance policy income;
- Controlled foreign company income;

- Net foreign pension/annuity income;
- Other net foreign source income; and
- Other income.

**85** Total income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) is the sum of all employee income, own unincorporated business, superannuation and annuities, investment and other income (excluding Government pensions, benefits or allowances) derived from the individual income tax returns, as defined above. As the sources of income other than employee income cannot be captured for the non-lodger population, they have been excluded from the estimates of total income included in this release.

**86** As indicated, Government pensions, benefits or allowances are excluded from the ABS income data and do not appear in other income or total income. Pension recipients can fall below the income threshold that necessitates them lodging a tax return, or they may only receive tax free pensions or allowances. Hence they will be missing from the personal income tax data set. Recent estimates from the ABS Survey of Income and Housing (which records Government pensions and allowances) suggest that this component can account for between 9 to 11% of total income.

**87** Individuals may receive income from a number of sources. Also, net income from a specific source may be positive or negative. For example, an individual may have positive income from employee income yet negative net income from investment. The number of individuals for each income source includes all persons with either positive or negative net income from that source.

**88** The total number of individuals in receipt of income from at least one source should not be confused with the sum of the individuals in each income category, since people can have more than one source of income in any given year.

**89** Access to more detailed ATO information has enabled the production of median age of earners, main source of income and median income estimates for all income types. Gini coefficient, percentile ratios, quartiles and income share income distribution indicators are also available for total income.

**90** Percentile ratios summarise the relative distance between two points in a distribution. When all persons in the tax form lodging population are ranked from the lowest to the highest based on total income, they can be divided into 100 equal sized groups or percentiles. The median or top of the 50th percentile is denoted as P50. P20, P50 and P80 denote the highest values in the 20th, 50th and 80th percentiles respectively. Ratios of values at the top of selected percentiles, such as P80/P20, are termed percentile ratios. For personal income tax data, the P80/P20 ratio was chosen to illustrate the magnitude of the range within which the income of the majority of people fall. The P80/P50 and P50/20 ratios focus on comparing the ends of the income distribution with the midpoint.

**91** Main source of income is the source from which a person derives most of their income. In this publication, main source of earners is presented as a proportion of the population in that region. If a region is particularly reliant on one source, it may be susceptible to policy or economic changes that affect that income type - hence the inclusion. Where persons receive exactly the same amount across multiple sources of income, they have been excluded from the derivation of this indicator. Persons with negative or nil income total income have also been excluded. The non-lodger population has also been excluded from this calculation as the sources of income other than employee income cannot be captured.

**92** Income share (% of income held by the top 1%, 5% and 10% of all earners, per region) has also been produced for total income. The aggregate income of the units in each percentile is divided by the overall aggregate income of the entire population to derive income shares.

**93** Quartiles are groupings that result from ranking all persons who lodged tax returns in ascending order according to total income, and then dividing them into four equal groups, each comprising 25% of the reference population. In this publication Australia's quartile ranges are used to compare the income distributions of regions to Australia.

**94** The Gini coefficient is a single statistic that lies between 0 and 1 and is a summary indicator of the degree of inequality in income between members of the tax form lodging population. Values closer to 1 represent greater inequality. The Gini coefficients shown in this publication are subject to under-

coverage for certain income groups and are calculated from gross personal income rather than equivalised disposable income. They can be regarded as indicative but not definitive and are not directly comparable to apparently similar ABS information at state/territory level, as per Household Income and Wealth, Australia.

**95** Further information on these statistics can be found in Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas (cat. no. 6524.0.55.002).

### **Gross Capital Gains**

**96** These data are sourced from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and relate to the total current year capital gains as reported by taxpayers. Data are presented for the financial years of 2010-11 to 2014-15 inclusive. Lodgements are captured for a 16 month period after each financial year.

**97** Capital gains is the profit that results from the sale of a capital asset, where the sales price exceeds the purchase price and attracts capital gains tax. Conversely, a capital loss can arise if proceeds from a sale are less than the original purchase price. Capital gains cover the sale of assets such as: land, units in a unit trust and other investment properties, company shares, licenses, rights, options and leases; various collectables (paintings, antiques, coins, jewellery and similar) with an original market value of over \$500; and personal use assets such as boats, furniture and electrical goods with an original value of over \$10,000. More ATO information on this topic is available from Capital Gains and Exemptions.

**98** Capital gains are not part of the existing ABS investment income, other income or total income framework, but are presented here as supplementary information of interest.

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### **Selected Government Pensions and Allowances**

**99** Data on the number of individuals receiving selected Government pensions and allowances have been provided by the Department of Social Services (DSS), and the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA). In more detail:

- Age pension data has been provided by DSS for those individuals receiving an Age pension through Centrelink, while DVA has provided data for those individuals receiving an Age Pension through DVA;
- DSS has provided data on Disability Support Pension, Carer Payment, and Family Tax Benefit (A and/or B).
- DSS has provided data on Newstart Allowance, Youth Allowances (Other), and Parenting Payment.
- DSS has provided data on Youth Allowances for apprentices and students.
- DVA has provided data on persons receiving an Income Support Supplement or Service Pension.

**100** Selected Government Pensions and Allowances Data have been provided to the ABS on an aggregate basis (at LGA and SA2 level (SA3 level from DVA). Totals are also available for Australia, states and territories. All data have been provided to the ABS in confidentialised form.

**101** Age pension is a payment for persons who have reached Age Pension age and qualify to receive the Age Pension. Age Pension age depends on the individual's date of birth:

For men:

- if born before 1/7/1952, Age Pension age is 65

For women:

- if born before 1/7/1935, Age Pension age is 60
- if born between 1/7/1935 and 31/12/1936, Age Pension age is 60.5
- if born between 1/1/1937 and 30/6/1938, Age Pension age is 61

- if born between 1/7/1938 and 30/12/1939, Age Pension age is 61.5
- if born between 1/1/1940 and 30/6/1941, Age Pension age is 62
- if born between 1/7/1941 and 31/12/1942, Age Pension age is 62.5
- if born between 1/1/1943 and 30/6/1944, Age Pension age is 63
- if born between 1/7/1944 and 31/12/1945, Age Pension age is 63.5
- if born between 1/1/1946 and 30/6/1947, Age Pension age is 64
- if born between 1/7/1947 and 31/12/1948, Age Pension age is 64.5
- if born between 1/1/1949 and 30/6/1952, Age Pension age is 65

For men and women:

- if born between 1/7/1952 and 31/12/1953, Age Pension age is 65.5
- if born between 1/1/1954 and 30/6/1955, Age Pension age is 66
- if born between 1/7/1955 and 31/12/1956, Age Pension age is 66.5
- if born 1/1/1957 or later, Age Pension age is 67

**102** The majority of Age Pensions are paid by Centrelink. Age pensioners who also receive a Disability Pension from the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) have the choice of having their Age Pension paid by either the DVA or Centrelink. There are therefore two separate data items, Age Pension (Centrelink) and Age Pension (DVA), published in Data by Region. The Centrelink Age Pension data are provided by DSS and include overseas pension recipients in the Australian total. Both Age Pension totals for Australia also include persons whose address could not be coded to a specific region.

**103** The purpose of Disability Support Pension (DSP) is to provide income support for people who have a permanent physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment. DSP is designed to give people an adequate means of support if they are unable to work for at least 15 hours per week at or above the relevant minimum wage, independent of a program or support. DSP data have been provided by DSS and include overseas pension recipients and persons whose address could not be coded to a specific region in the total for Australia.

**104** Carer Payment is for people who are unable to support themselves through participation in the workforce while caring for someone with a disability, severe medical condition, or who is frail and aged. Carer Payment data have been provided by DSS and include persons whose address could not be coded to a specific region in the total for Australia.

**105** Newstart Allowance is a payment for people who are looking for work and allows them to participate in activities designed to increase their chances of finding work. In the period covered by these data, persons must have been aged 21 years or older but under Age Pension age to qualify. Newstart Allowance data have been provided by DSS.

**106** Youth Allowance is a payment for young people who are studying, undertaking training or an Australian Apprenticeship, looking for work, or sick. Persons must be aged 15 to 24 years to qualify. Youth Allowance (Other) data as well as Youth Allowance data for apprentices and students have been sourced from DSS.

**107** Parenting Payment is a payment for persons who are primary carers of children. Parenting Payment data have been provided by DSS.

**108** Family Tax Benefit is paid to help with the costs of raising children. Around 75% of all families with at least one dependent child aged under 16 years are eligible to receive Family Tax Benefit. Family Tax Benefit data have been provided by DSS. The Family Tax Benefit data for 2016 are preliminary data; the fuller, finalised count will be released in the next issue of the Data by Region.

**109** Family Tax Benefit Part A can be paid to a parent, guardian or an approved care organisation to help with the costs of raising children. There are eligibility requirements involving the age and educational status of the child, residency and income. Family Tax Benefit Part B is an extra payment for single parents and families with one main income to help with the costs of raising children. Part B is limited to families where the primary earner has an adjusted taxable income of \$100,000 or less per financial year (from June 2015, previously was \$150,000 or less). There are also additional eligibility

requirements. Approximately three-quarters of FTB customers receive both Part A and Part B. Data presented in regard to Family Tax Benefit refer only to fortnightly instalment customers paid directly by Centrelink. The information excludes an additional 10% (approximately) who are paid by a lump sum which is claimable at the end of a financial year. The Family Tax Benefit data for 2016 are preliminary only; users should refrain from making direct comparisons with data from earlier years in past issues of Data by Region (formerly known as the National Regional Profile).

**110** A Service Pension can be paid to veterans on the grounds of age or invalidity, and to eligible partners, widows and widowers. The Service Pension data have been provided by DVA.

**111** Income Support Supplement is an income support pension paid to: eligible war widows and widowers under the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* (VEA); and persons receiving wholly dependent partners' compensation under the *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004* (MRCA). Income Support Supplement data have been provided by DVA.

**112** All Government Pensions and Allowances shown in the Profile data refer to a point in time (i.e. the number of persons receiving payment as at the pay period closest to 30 June each year) and therefore do not represent all the customers in receipt of payments during the entire financial year. Customers who have been suspended or not paid at that point of time are not included in these data.

**113** All data have been provided on ASGS 2011 boundaries. For privacy reasons, all administrative data from non-ABS sources has been confidentialised before being supplied to the ABS. The cells suppressed through confidentialisation on Data by Region may differ to other publications that contain DSS data.

**114** Where a person could not be allocated to a region within a state and territory, they have been included in the totals for the states and territories. Where a person could not be allocated to a state or territory, they have been included in the total for Australia.

**115** More information about specific payments can be accessed from the Department of Social Services and the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

### **Total Personal Income (Weekly)**

**116** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and are for all employed people aged 15 years and over. It indicates the total income that the person usually receives each week.

### **Equivalised Total Household Income**

**117** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing.

**118** Equivalised total household income is total household income adjusted by the application of an equivalence scale to facilitate comparison of income levels between households of differing size and composition. The 'modified OECD' equivalence scale is used.

**119** Equivalised total household income can be viewed as an indicator of the economic resources available to a standardised household. For a lone person household it is equal to household income. For a household comprising more than one person, it is an indicator of the household income that would be needed by a lone person household to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing.

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## **EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT**

### **Early Childhood - Enrolment and Attendance in Preschool Programs**

**120** This publication contains statistics on children aged 4 or 5 years who as at 1 July in the collection year were enrolled and attending preschool programs across Australia. These data are from the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection. The Collection is derived from administrative data provided by state and territory and Australian government departments and the Catholic Education Office of the Archdiocese of Canberra and Goulburn.

**121** For the purposes of the Collection, a preschool program is defined as a structured, play based learning program, delivered by a degree qualified teacher, aimed primarily at children in the year or two before they commence full-time schooling. This is irrespective of the type of institution that provides it or whether it is government funded or privately provided.

**122** To be considered as enrolled, the child must have attended the preschool program for at least one hour during the reference period, or be absent due to illness or extended holiday leave and expected to return.

**123** Care needs to be taken when interpreting Queensland child counts as there may be some duplication of children across different provider types. This is due to the inclusion of child aggregate data from some service providers.

**124** Where the finer regional details of enrolments are not stated or unknown, these are included in the State/Territory totals but not shown separately elsewhere.

**125** Further information on these statistics can be found in Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no 4240.0) and Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0.55.003).

### **Post School Qualifications**

**126** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. These data are for persons aged 15 years and over and show the level of education based on the highest completed non-school qualification of persons (e.g. bachelor degree, diploma).

**127** The full classification for levels of education and fields of study, together with an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, can be found in the publication Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0).

### **Higher Education Loan Program (HELP) Repayments**

**128** These data are sourced from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and are a count of taxpayers who have made repayments on their HELP debt in the reference year.

**129** Data is presented for the financial years of 2010-11 to 2014-15 inclusive. Lodgements are captured for a 16 month period after each financial year. Tax returns with a HELP repayment lodged after the 16 month cut off are excluded from this publication.

**130** For the compulsory HELP repayments to be made, taxpayers must be earning above the minimum repayment income threshold (\$53,345 for the 2014-15 financial year). Further information on repayment income thresholds for other years, and repayment rates can be found on the ATO website.

### **Highest Year of School Completed**

**131** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and are for people aged 15 years and over. They relate to the highest level of primary or secondary schooling completed.

**132** Data are coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0).

### **Occupation of Employed Persons**

**133** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and are for employed people aged 15 years and over. Two occupation questions are used in the Census. The first of these asks for occupation title, while the second asks for the main tasks usually performed by the person in their occupation. Collecting both occupation title and task information ensures more accurate coding of occupations.

**134** Occupations are coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) (cat. no. 1220.0). The Occupation code assigned is based on the main job



held during the week prior to Census Night.

## Youth Engagement in Work or Study

**135** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. They relate to persons aged 15-19 years and are derived from questions about whether the person was working or attending a school or any other educational institution.

## Labour Force

**136** These data are sourced from the Census of Population and Housing. Data are for persons aged 15 years or more, and are derived from the questions about whether the person had a job in the week before Census Night, whether they actively looked for work in the last four weeks before Census Night, and if they could have started work in the last week before Census night.

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## HEALTH AND DISABILITY

**137** The health and disability data presented in this product are modelled estimates for sub-state regions or small areas.

**138** The modelled small area estimates can be interpreted as the expected value for a typical area in Australia with the same characteristics. There will be differences between the characteristic prediction and the actual number of people with that characteristic (not accounted for in the measure of accuracy). One explanation for this is that significant local information about particular small areas exists, but has not been collected for all areas and cannot be incorporated into the models. They should be viewed as a tool that when used in conjunction with local area knowledge as well as the consideration of the modelled estimates reliability, can provide useful information that can assist with decision making for small geographic areas. Care needs to be taken to ensure decisions are not based on inaccurate estimates.

**139** The errors associated with the modelled estimates fall into four categories; sampling error, non-sampling error, modelling error, and prediction error. The relative root mean squared error (RRMSE) provides an indication of the deviation of the modelled estimate from the true value.

**140** Estimates have been confidentialised to ensure they meet ABS requirements.

## Disability Estimates

**141** The disability data are modelled estimates based on random effects logistic regression models fitted to data from the 2012 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC), 2011 Australian Census of Population and Housing, 2012 Estimated Resident Population (ERP), and aggregated administrative data from the Department of Social Services, 2012.

**142** This product presents the modelled count and percentage of persons with a disability living in private dwellings.

**143** These modelled estimates were originally produced as a consultancy for the NSW Department of Family and Community Services, applying ABS methods and quality standards.

**144** The level at which modelled estimates have been produced varies by jurisdiction, as follows:

Small area level*	
New South Wales	Local Government Area
Victoria	Statistical Area Level 2
Queensland	Statistical Area Level 2
South Australia	Statistical Area Level 2

Western Australia	Local Government Area
Tasmania	Local Government Area
Northern Territory	Statistical Area Level 2
Australian Capital Territory	Statistical Area Level 2

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\* LGA estimates produced using a 2012 correspondence.

**145** Disability data with a relative root mean squared error (RRMSE) greater than 25% are not presented.

**146** Further information on these statistics can be found in Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Additional data cubes, 2012 (cat. no. 4430.0.55.009).

## Health Estimates

**147** The health data are modelled estimates based on random effects logistic regression models fitted to data from the 2011-12 and 2014-15 National Health Survey (NHS), 2011 Australian Census of Population and Housing, 2012 and 2015 Estimated Resident Population (ERP), and aggregated administrative data such as from the Department of Social Services.

**148** This product presents the modelled count and percentage of persons living in private dwellings, with the following health characteristics:

- Males and females aged 18 years and over who were current smokers.
- Persons aged 18 years and over with high or very high psychological distress, based on the Kessler 10 (K10) scale.
- Persons aged 15 years and over, with fair or poor self-assessed health.
- Persons aged 18 years and over who had high blood pressure (measured systolic/diastolic blood pressure was equal to or greater than 140/90 mmHg).

**149** These modelled estimates were originally produced as a consultancy for the Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU), applying ABS methods and quality standards.

**150** Data has been produced for Statistical Area Level 3 regions.

## Private Health

**151** These data are sourced from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and relate to taxpayers who report having private health insurance.

**152** Data are presented for the financial years of 2010-11 to 2014-15 inclusive. Lodgements are captured for a 16 month period after each financial year. Tax returns with a reported private health insurance lodged after the 16 month cut off are excluded from this publication.

**153** As described above, the data included in this publication is limited to the taxpayer population. An estimate of how many adults in Australia have private health insurance can be obtained from the ABS National Health Survey - see Health Service Usage and Health Related Actions, Australia (cat. no. 4364.0.55.002).

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## FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

### Gifts/donations Reported by Taxpayers

**154** These data are sourced from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and relate to gifts or donations

reported by taxpayers.

**155** Data is presented for the financial years of 2010-11 to 2014-15 inclusive. Lodgements are captured for a 16 month period after each financial year. Tax returns with a reported gifts or donations lodged after the 16 month cut off are excluded from this publication.

### **Method of Travel to Work**

**156** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and are from the question about how the person got to work on the day of the Census.

### **Households**

**157** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and describe the type of household within a dwelling. Family households can contain non-family members (unrelated persons and visitors). A maximum of three families can be coded to a household. Lone person households can contain visitors.

### **Families**

**158** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. Families have been classified in terms of the relationships that exist between a single family reference person and each other member of that family. Different types of families are distinguished based on the presence or absence of couple relationships, parent-child relationships, child dependency relationships or other blood relationships, in that order of preference.

**159** The family type is derived from people enumerated in the household who usually reside there and who share a familial relationship. Partners and dependent children usually present but temporarily absent are also included in this derivation. Boarders and other non-family members are excluded.

### **Social Marital Status & Registered Marital Status**

**160** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. Social marital status shows a person's relationship status based on their current living arrangements. Where a couple relationship exists in the household the type of relationship is identified as a registered marriage or a de facto marriage. All persons aged 15 years and over, who are usually resident and present in the household on Census night and who are not in a couple relationship are identified as 'Not married'. Registered marital status records a person's formal registered marital status as married, separated, divorced, widowed or never married.

### **Access to Internet at Home**

**161** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. These data show the proportion of occupied private dwellings in the region that have access to the internet.

**162** The categories of access are: 'no internet connection', 'broadband', 'dial-up' and 'other'. Broadband access includes ADSL, cable, wireless and satellite connections. Dial-up includes analogue modem and ISDN connections. Other includes access through mobile phones.

### **Rent and Mortgage Payments**

**163** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and are household rent and mortgage payments including site fees if the dwelling is a caravan, or manufactured home in a caravan park, or a manufactured home estate.

### **Unpaid Work**

**164** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. Data on unpaid work show the proportion of persons usually resident in the region who did any voluntary work in the last twelve months, or any unpaid work (caring for own children, caring for other children, caring for family members or others) in the last two weeks.

## Count of All Children

**165** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing and counts the number of dependent and non-dependent children in family households. It includes up to three children who were temporarily absent from the household on Census night.

## Housing Suitability

**166** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing. This variable is a measure of housing utilisation based on a comparison of the number of bedrooms in occupied private dwellings with a series of household demographics, such as the number of usual residents, their relationship to each other, age and sex. The criteria are based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard. It can be used to identify if a dwelling is either under or over utilised.

## Dwelling Structure

**167** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing, and record the structure of private dwellings.

## Tenure Type

**168** These data are from the Census of Population and Housing, and describe whether an occupied private dwelling is owned, being purchased or rented.

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## LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

### Land Area

**169** The land area data are based upon the boundaries in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2016. The areas of the regions were calculated using ABS standard Geographic Information Systems software using the digital boundaries of the regions.

### Protected Land Areas

**170** This data refers to areas of land dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biodiversity. The information is sourced from the Collaborative Australian Protected Areas Database (CAPAD), Commonwealth of Australia (2012), as maintained and updated by the Department of the Environment.

**171** The Department has especially converted CAPAD data (for Reported, Gazetted Areas) into ABS Statistical Geographies - such as Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) and Local Government Areas (LGA) - to match the geographic preferences of the ABS Data by Region dataset. Where there is no Gazetted Area for a record, the GIS Area (based on current spatial data and an Albers Equal Area Projection for Australia) has been sourced to enable geographic conversions.

**172** The process of splitting CAPAD into geographic regions can generate many small areas. Slivers of land - with an area less than 1 hectare and which are less than 2 per cent of the unsplit protected area - have been removed. Therefore there is a small difference between area totals for States when compared with LGA or SA2 regions. Also, the numbers of Protected Land Areas (PLAs) should be considered as indicative only.

**173** Data are presented for: number of Protected Land Areas (PLAs) by selected types (for example, Nature Reserves, Indigenous Protected Areas); area of PLAs (hectares); and PLAs (hectares) as a percentage of total regional land area. Much other data, for example relating to PLA types, land governance arrangements and marine regions, are readily available from the Department of the Environment. For more information please refer to Department of Environment and Energy CAPAD.

## Solar Installations

**174** Small-scale solar panel installations and Solar Water Heater installations data have been sourced from the Clean Energy Regulator (CER). The Clean Energy Regulator administers the Small-Scale Renewable Energy Scheme (SRES) as part of the federal governments Renewable Energy Target (RET), and the installations presented in this publication are those recorded under the SRES. The SRES is governed by the Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000 and the Renewable Energy (Electricity) Regulations 2001.

**175** The installations data sourced from the CER include new, upgraded and replacement installations, and include stand alone (off-grid) installations. The data only represent installations that have passed the CERs auditing process and relevant standards, and have had Small-scale Technology Certificates (STCs) validly created under the SRES. The data do not include installations that have resulted in failed STC creation, or are pending STC creation. Installations under the SRES may include residential and commercial systems, and include installations of no more than 100 kilowatts in panel array capacity.

**176** CER data is based on the Postcode of the installation, and a geographic correspondence has been applied by ABS to create data on ASGS and LGA 2016 boundaries. See **Geographic Correspondences** for further information. The Australian total of small-scale solar panel installations and solar water heater installations has been taken directly from CER source data, whereas all other geographical boundaries have been converted from Postcode data. Therefore aggregations of the regional data may not exactly match the Australian total. The CER advises it is unable to provide further analysis of this installations data for users.

## **Water Use on Australian Farms**

**177** Water use data are from the Agricultural Census. Data was collected from agricultural businesses on the ABS Business Register undertaking agricultural activity above a minimum size cut off of \$40,000.

**178** The estimates are based on responses to the Agricultural Census and since not all of the businesses that were selected provided data, the estimates are subject to sampling variability. That is, estimates may differ from figures that would be produced if all businesses had provided data. In Data by Region, Water Use data with a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 50% are not presented.

**179** Area of agricultural land (ha) and Area irrigated (ha) may not correspond entirely to the region the data is assigned. In some circumstances a farm may be across more than one region, the agricultural land and area irrigated will be typically assigned to the region that the address of the farm is located.

**180** For further information see Water Use on Australian Farms (cat. no. 4618.0).

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## **STATISTICAL GEOGRAPHY**

**181** The Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) is used by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographically classified statistics. The ASGS replaced the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) from July 2011.

**182** The ASGS is an essential reference for understanding and interpreting the geographic context of statistics published, not only by the ABS but also by other organisations, and its use enables comparability across datasets.

**183** This issue of Data by Region uses ASGS 2016. Where available, data has been sourced for regions of the ASGS directly. In some cases, historical data has not been available on ASGS, and so has not been available to include in the profiles. Some data have been converted to ASGS 2016 regions using geographic correspondences. Data for Local Government Areas (LGAs) are presented at 2016 boundaries.

## **Geographic correspondences**

**184** The use of geographic correspondences enables data to be converted from one type of geographic region to another. Geographic correspondences are usually provided as conversion factors

based on relative population distributions and/or land area shares.

**185** The application of correspondences allows:

- the source data to be more easily compared with standard ABS output;
- the source data to be output for other standard ABS geographic areas such as Statistical Areas 2-4 and Local Government Areas (LGA); and
- extra flexibility, in that data can be provided for a variety of geographies of interest to data users.

**186** When analysing data produced by correspondences, the following limitations need to be taken into account:

- in applying the correspondences it is assumed that the particular characteristics of any data item are uniformly distributed across the region. Therefore, data produced by correspondences may not truly reflect the distribution of the characteristics of the population. In some cases, where the same region is split across two or more new regions and there are no other contributing regions, distinct numerical estimates will be derived but rates or averages will be identical for each new region (as these will be equivalent to the original rate or average of the contributing regions);
- the conversion factors are usually based on total population only but have been applied across all data items in a series;
- some official Postcodes (such as Post Office boxes, etc.) do not correspond to residential areas but may still have been reported under the current home address field in certain administrative data series. Data for these and other 'invalid' Postcodes - such as those due to incorrect reporting or processing errors - are included in state and territory totals or for Australia where the state or territory was not known; and
- figures produced by correspondences have been rounded. Therefore, there may be small differences between the sum of the component items and the totals shown.

**187** While care was taken in producing the correspondences the ABS can not guarantee the accuracy of data produced by correspondences. ASGS correspondences are found on the Statistical Geography page of the ABS website.

## Geographic regions

**188** The statistics in this product are presented according to the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), 2016. Under this classification, statistical areas below Australia and state or territory level are defined as follows:

- **Local Government Areas (LGAs):** These areas are the spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils. As at 2016 boundaries, there are 563 ABS defined Local Government Areas, including Unincorporated areas. The various types of LGAs are Cities (C), NSW Areas (A), Boroughs (B), Rural Cities (RC), Towns (T), Shires (S), District councils (DC), Municipalities/Municipal Councils (M), SA Regional Councils (RegC), Qld Regional Councils (R) and SA Aboriginal councils (AC). Note: In some states or territories, there is an 'Unincorporated' LGA region, which represents the balance of the state or territory that is not incorporated.
- **Statistical Area 2 (SA2):** Statistical Areas Level 2 are a medium-sized general purpose areas. SA2s aim to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically. There are 2,310 SA2s covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. On average they have a population of approximately 10,000 people. Most are designed to be within the population range 3,000 - 25,000.
- **Statistical Area 3 (SA3):** Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3) are geographical areas built from whole SA2s. There are 358 SA3 regions covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. SA3s are designed to provide a regional breakdown of Australia. They generally have a population of between 30,000 and 130,000 people. In the major cities, they represent the area serviced by a major transport and commercial hub. They often closely align to large urban Local Government Areas (e.g. Gladstone, Geelong). In regional areas, they represent the area serviced by regional

cities that have a population over 20,000 people. In outer regional and remote areas, they represent areas which are widely recognised as having a distinct identity and have similar social and economic characteristics.

- **Statistical Area 4 (SA4):** Statistical Areas Level 4 are geographical areas built from whole SA3s. The SA4 regions have been designed for the output of a variety of regional data, including data from the 2016 Census of Population and Housing. There are 107 SA4 regions covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. In regional areas, SA4s tend to have populations of between 100,000 to 300,000 people. In metropolitan areas, SA4s tend to have larger populations (300,000 – 500,000 people).
- **Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA):** Greater Capital City Statistical Areas are geographical areas that are designed to represent the functional extent of each of the eight state and territory capital cities. Within each state and territory, the area not defined as being part of the greater capital city is represented by a Rest of State region. There are 16 GCCSA regions covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. These consist of 8 regions representing each of the Australian State and Territory capital cities, and 8 regions covering the rest of each State and the Northern Territory. The ACT only has one GCCSA region for the entire Territory. The category of Other Territories in GCCSA includes the Other Territories of Jervis Bay, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

**189** For more information see the Statistical Geography page of the ABS website, or the following: Australian Statistical Geography Standard, Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001); Australian Statistical Geography Standard, Volume 3 - Non-ABS Structures, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.003). Maps of Statistical Areas 2-4 and GCCSA can be found in the Downloads tab of cat. no 1270.0.55.001.

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## List of Data Items

### LIST OF DATA ITEMS

This guide lists data items in Data by Region in alphabetical order. Click onto each data item, to find out more about the source data set, including other key data items and availability.

Data for all data items and all regions can be found in ABS.Stat where you can view the data, build your own tables, and export the results. These data are also found in Excel and csv files in the Download tab.

For further information see the Explanatory Notes of this publication. For terms see the Glossary.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

#### A

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

Age - Population

Age Pension

Agricultural Commodities

Agricultural Production

Arrival - Year of

Australian Citizenship

#### B

Business Related Insolvencies

Bicycle - Travel to Work

Building

Bus - Travel to Work  
Buses - Registered  
Business - Personal Income from Own Unincorporated  
Business Counts

## C

Campervans - Registered  
Capital Gains  
Car - Travel to Work  
Carer Payment  
Caring - for Children  
Caring - Unpaid  
Cars - Registered  
Cattle  
Cereal  
Children - Average Number of Children in a Family  
Chicken - Meat  
Citizenship - Australian  
Clerical and Administrative Workers  
Commercial Vehicles  
Community and Personal Service Workers  
Core Activity Need for Assistance  
Crops

## D

Disability  
Disability Support Pension  
Distress - Psychological  
Dwelling Approvals  
Dwelling Structure

## E

Early Childhood  
Employment - by Industry  
Employment - by Occupation  
Establishments with 15 or more rooms  
Estimated Resident Population  
Equivalised Total Household Income

## F

Families  
Family Tax Benefit  
Fruit

## G

Gifts/donations  
Gross Capital gains

## H

Higher Education Loan Program  
High Blood Pressure  
Highest Year of School Completed  
House Approvals



Households  
Housing Suitability

I

Income - Equivalised Total Household  
Income - Personal Income from Investment  
Income - Personal Income from Own Unincorporated Business  
Income - Personal Income from Superannuation and annuities  
Income - Personal Income from Employee Income  
Income Support  
Income - Total Personal (Weekly)  
Industry - Employment  
Internet Access  
Irrigation

L

Labour Force  
Labourers  
Land Area  
Language other than English  
Livestock  
Lone Persons

M

Machinery Operators and Drivers  
Managers  
Marital Status - Registered Marital Status  
Marital Status - Social Marital Status  
Median Age  
Mortgage  
Motor Cycles - Registered  
Motor Cycle - Travel to Work  
Motor Vehicles - Registered

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N

Newstart Allowance  
Non Residential Building

O

Occupation - Employment  
Orchard Trees  
Overseas Born

P

Parenting Payment - Single  
Passenger Vehicles - Registered  
Patents and Trademarks  
Pension  
Pigs  
Population Density  
Population - Age and Sex  
Population - Language other than English  
Population - Overseas Born  
Preschool

Private Health Insurance  
Protected Areas  
Psychological Distress

## Q

Qualifications - Post School

## R

Religion  
Rent  
Residential Building  
Residential Property

## S

Sales Workers  
SEIFA  
Self-Assessed Health  
Sheep  
Smoking  
Solar  
Superannuation

## T

Technicians and Trades Workers  
Tenure  
Tourist Accommodation - Number of establishments  
Train or Tram - Travel to Work  
Travel to Work  
Trucks - Registered

## U

Unemployment Rate  
Unpaid Care  
Unpaid Child Care  
Unpaid Work

## V

Vegetables  
Vehicles - Registered  
Voluntary Work

## W

Walking - Travel to Work  
Water Use  
Working Age Population  
Work - Unpaid  
Work - Voluntary

## Y

Year of Arrival  
Youth Allowance  
Youth Engagement  
Youth - Population

## SOURCE DATASETS

### AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Source: ABS Agricultural Census, see 'Agricultural Commodities, Australia', (ABS cat no. 7121.0).

#### Data Items

Area of holding - Total area (ha)  
Vegetables for human consumption - Total area (ha)  
Fruit and nuts - Orchard fruit and nut trees - Total area (ha)  
Broadacre crops - total area (ha)

Dairy cattle - Total (no.)  
Meat cattle - Total (no.)  
Sheep - Total (no.)  
Pigs - Total (no.)  
Meat chickens - Total (no.)

#### Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2011, 2016

The ABS Agricultural Census is run every five years.

Find historical and more detailed Agricultural Commodities data in 'Agricultural Commodities, Australia', (ABS cat no. 7121.0).

#### Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 4, State/Territory, Australia.

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### AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE

Source: Australian Taxation Office

#### Data Items

Gifts/donations reported by taxpayers - Persons (no.)  
Gifts/donations reported by taxpayers - Median (\$)  
Gross Capital Gains - Persons (no.)  
Gross Capital Gains - Amount (\$m)  
Gross Capital Gains - Median (\$)  
Gross Capital Gains - Mean (\$)  
Taxpayers who report having private health insurance (no.)  
Taxpayers with Higher Education Loan Program (HELP) repayment (no.)

#### Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016

### Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4. Local Government Area, State/Territory, Australia

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## BUILDING APPROVALS

Source: ABS, 'Building Approvals, Australia', (ABS cat no. 8731.0).

### Data Items

Private sector houses (no.)

Private sector dwellings excluding houses (no.)

Total private sector dwelling units (no.)

Total dwelling units (no.)

Value of private sector houses (\$m)

Value of private sector dwelling excluding houses (\$m)

Value of residential building (\$m)

Value of non-residential building (\$m)

Value of total dwelling units (\$m)

### Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016

Find historical data and recent data in 'Building Approvals, Australia', (ABS cat no. 8731.0).

### Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

**CENSUS** items see 'Census Dictionary, 2016' (cat. no. 2901.0).

### Data Items

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples:

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples - Proportion of total population (%)

Access to Internet at Home: Proportion of Occupied Private Dwellings:

Dwellings with internet access (%)

Dwellings with no internet access (%)

Australian Citizenship:

Australian citizen (%)

Not an Australian citizen (%)

Australian Citizenship - Not stated (%)

Count of All Children in Family:

Average number of all children in a family (no.)

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Dwelling Structure:

Separate house (no.)

Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc. (no.)

Flat or apartment (no.)

Other dwelling (no.)

Equivalent Total Household Income - Family, Lone Person and Group Households

Median equivalent total household income (weekly) (\$)

Families:

Couple families with children under 15 and/or dependent students (no.)

Couple families with non-dependent children only (no.)

Couple families without children (no.)

One parent families with children under 15 years and/or dependent students (no.)

One parent families with non-dependent children only (no.)

Other families (no.)

Total families (no.)

Average family size (no.)

Households:

Lone person households (no.)

Group households (no.)

Family households (no.)

Total households (no.)

Average household size (no.)

Housing Suitability:

Dwellings with extra bedrooms needed (no.)

Dwellings with bedrooms spare (no.)

Dwellings with no bedrooms needed or spare (no.)

Industry of Employment - Proportion of Employed Persons:

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (%)

Mining (%)

Manufacturing (%)

Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services (%)

Construction (%)

Wholesale trade (%)

Retail trade (%)

Accommodation and food services (%)

Transport, Postal and Warehousing (%)

Information media and telecommunications (%)

Financial and insurance services (%)

Rental, Hiring, & Real Estate Services (%)

Professional Scientific & Technical Services (%)

Administration and support services (%)

Public administration and safety (%)

Education and training (%)

Health care and social assistance (%)

Arts and recreation services (%)

Other services (%)

Total persons employed (no.)

Labour Force:

Labour Force (no.)

Unemployed (no.)

Unemployment rate (%)

Participation rate (%)

Method of Travel to Work:

Used one method:

- Train or tram (no.)
- Bus (no.)
- Car (as driver or passenger) (no.)
- Motor bike/scooter (no.)
- Bicycle (no.)
- Other (including taxi) (no.)
- Walked only (no.)
- Total (no.)

Used more than one method

- Total (no.)

Other:

- Worked from home (no.)
- Employed but did not go to work (no.)
- Method of travel not stated (no.)

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Occupation of Employed Persons - as % of Total Employed:

Managers (%)

Professionals (%)

Technicians and Trades Workers (%)

Community and Personal Services Workers (%)

Clerical and Administrative Workers (%)

Sales Workers (%)

Machinery Operators and Drivers (%)

Labourers (%)

Occupation of Employed Persons - Inadequately described (%)

Overseas Born Population - Proportion of Total Population:

Born in Oceania and Antarctica (excluding Australia) (%)

Born in North-West Europe (%)

Born in Southern and Eastern Europe (%)

Born in North Africa and the Middle East (%)

Born in South-East Asia (%)

Born in North-East Asia (%)

Born in Southern and Central Asia (%)

Born in Americas (%)

Born in Sub-Saharan Africa (%)

Total born overseas (%)

Persons with Post School Qualifications - Persons aged 15 years and over:

With Post School Qualifications (%)

With Postgraduate Degree (%)

With Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate (%)

With Bachelor Degree (%)

With Advanced Diploma and Diploma (%)

With Certificate (%)

Post School Qualifications - Inadequately described, not stated (%)

Religious Affiliation:

Buddhism (%)

Christianity (%)

Hinduism (%)

Islam (%)

Judaism (%)

Other Religions (%)

Secular Beliefs, Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation (%)

Religious Affiliation - Inadequately described or not stated (%)

Rent and Mortgage Payments:

Average monthly household rental payment (\$)

Average monthly household mortgage payment (\$)

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Social Marital Status & Registered Marital Status - Persons aged 15 years and over:

Married in a registered marriage (no.)  
Married in a de facto marriage (no.)  
Not married (no.)  
Married (%)  
Never Married (%)  
Widowed (%)  
Divorced (%)  
Separated (%)

Speaks a language other than English at home:  
Speaks a Language Other Than English at Home - Proportion of total population (%)

Tenure Type:  
Owned Outright (%)  
Owned with a mortgage (%)  
Rented (%)  
Being occupied rent free (%)

Total Personal Income (Weekly) - Persons over 15 years:  
Persons earning \$1-\$499 per week (%)  
Persons earning \$500-\$999 per week (%)  
Persons earning \$1000-\$1999 per week (%)  
Persons earning \$2000-\$2999 per week (%)  
Persons earning \$3000 or more per week (%)  
Persons earning nil income (%)  
Persons with a negative income (%)

Unpaid Child Care - Proportion of persons aged 15 years and over:  
Persons who did not provide child care (%)  
Persons who cared for own child/children (%)  
Persons who cared for other child/children (%)  
Persons who cared for own child/children and other child/children (%)  
Unpaid Child Care - Not stated (%)

Unpaid Work - Proportion of total population aged 15 years and over:  
Persons who provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability (%)  
Persons undertaking voluntary work for an organisation or group (%)  
Persons providing unpaid care, help or assistance to others (%)

Year of Arrival in Australia - Proportion of Total Population:  
Persons born overseas who arrived less than 5 years ago (%)  
Persons born overseas who arrived 5 to 10 years ago (%)  
Persons born overseas who arrived over 10 years ago (%)  
Year of Arrival in Australia - Not stated (%)

Youth (aged 15-19) Engagement in Work/Study:  
Working full-time and studying part time (%)  
Working part-time and studying part-time (%)  
Working full-time (not studying) (%)  
Studying full-time (not working) (%)  
Fully engaged (%)  
Total aged 15-19 years (no.)

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## **Availability by Year**

For this data source, data is included for :

2011 and 2016  
for Overseas Born Population, Year of Arrival in Australia, Australian Citizenship, Equivalised Total Household Income, Highest Year of School Completed, Core Activity Need for Assistance, Households

by Type, Families by Type, Social Marital Status & Registered Marital Status, Access to Internet at Home, Rent and Mortgage Payments, Unpaid Child Care, Unpaid Work, Count of All Children in Family, Dwelling Structure, Tenure Type

2011

for Industry of Employment, Persons with Post School Qualifications, Occupation of Employed Persons, Youth (15-19 Years) Engagement in Work/Study, Labour Force Status, Method of Travel to Work

2016

for Religious Affiliation, Total Personal Income (Weekly), Housing Suitability

The Census of Population and Housing is run every five years.

Find historical and more detailed Census data from the Census home page.

### **Availability by Region**

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

## **COUNTS OF BUSINESSES**

Source: ABS, 'Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits' (ABS cat no. 8165.0).

### **Data Items**

Number of Businesses:

Non-employing businesses (no.)

Employing businesses, 1 to 4 employees (no.)

Employing businesses, 5 to 19 employees (no.)

Employing businesses, 20 or more employees (no.)

Total businesses (no.)

Business Entries:

Non-employing businesses (no.)

Employing businesses, 1 to 4 employees (no.)

Employing businesses, 5 to 19 employees (no.)

Employing businesses, 20 or more employees (no.)

Total businesses (no.)

Business Exits:

Non-employing businesses (no.)

Employing businesses, 1 to 4 employees (no.)

Employing businesses, 5 to 19 employees (no.)

Employing businesses, 20 or more employees (no.)

Total businesses (no.)

Number of Businesses by Industry:

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (no.)

Mining (no.)

Manufacturing (no.)

Electricity, gas water and waste services (no.)

Construction (no.)

Wholesale trade (no.)

Retail trade (no.)

Accommodation and food services (no.)

Transport, postal and warehousing (no.)

Information media and telecommunications (no.)



Financial and insurance services (no.)  
Rental, hiring and real estate services (no.)  
Administration and support services (no.)  
Public administration and safety (no.)  
Education and training (no.)  
Health care and social assistance (no.)  
Arts and recreation services (no.)  
Other services (no.)  
Currently unknown (no.)  
Total (no.)

### **Availability by Year**

For this data source, data is included for :

2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015

Find historical data and recent data in 'Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits' (ABS cat no. 8165.0).

### **Availability by Region**

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, Local Government Area, State/Territory, Australia

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## **DISABILITY ESTIMATES**

Source: ABS, 'Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Additional data cubes. 2012'. (ABS cat no. 4430.0).

### **Data Items**

Persons with a disability, living in private dwelling (no., %)

### **Availability by Year**

For this data source, data is included for :

2012

### **Availability by Region**

Statistical Area Level 2 for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory  
Local Government Area for New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania.

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## **EARLY CHILDHOOD**

Source: ABS, 'Preschool Education, Australia, 2016' (ABS cat. no. 4240.0)

### **Data Items**

4 year olds enrolled in a preschool program (no.)  
5 year olds enrolled in a preschool program (no.)  
Enrolled in preschool (no.)  
Enrolled in preschool program within a long day care centre (no.)  
Children enrolled across more than one provider type (no.)  
Total enrolled in a preschool program (no.)

Children attending preschool for less than 15 hours (no.)  
Children attending preschool for 15 hours or more (no.)

### **Availability by Year**

For this data source, data is included for :

2014, 2015, 2016

### **Availability by Region**

Statistical Area Level 3, State/Territory, Australia.

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## **ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME**

Source: ABS compiles these estimates of personal income, in accordance with ABS standard definitions for income, using Personal Income Tax data from the Australian Taxation Office. These data are found in 'Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas', (ABS cat. no. 6524.0.55.002)

### **Data Items**

Median employee income (\$)  
Mean employee income (\$)  
Total employee income (\$m)  
Employee income earners (no.)  
Employee income as main source of income (%)

Median own unincorporated business income (\$)  
Mean own unincorporated business income (\$)  
Total own unincorporated business income (\$m)  
Own unincorporated business income earners (no.)  
Own unincorporated business income as main source of income (%)

Median investment income (\$)  
Mean investment income (\$)  
Total investment income (\$m)  
Number of investment income earners (no.)  
Investment income as main source of income (%)

Median Superannuation and annuity income (\$)  
Mean Superannuation and annuity income (\$)  
Total Superannuation and annuity income (\$m)  
Superannuation and annuity income earners (no.)  
Superannuation and annuity income as main source of income (%)

Median other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) (\$)  
Mean other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) (\$)  
Total other income earners (excluding Government pensions and allowances) (\$m)  
Other income earners (excluding Government pensions and allowances) (no.)  
Other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) as main source of income (%)

Median total income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) (\$)  
Mean total income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) (\$)  
Total income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) (\$m)  
Total income earners (excluding Government pensions and allowances) (no.)  
P80/P20 ratio  
P80/P50 ratio

P20/P50 ratio  
P10/P50 ratio  
Gini coefficient  
Income share of top 1% of earners  
Income share of top 5% of earners  
Income share of top 10% of earners  
Lowest Quartile (%)  
Second Quartile (%)  
Third Quartile (%)  
Highest Quartile (%)

### **Availability by Year**

For this data source, data is included for :

2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015

Find historical data and recent data in 'Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas', (ABS cat. no. 6524.0.55.002).

### **Availability by Region**

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, Local Government Area, State/Territory, Australia.

## **ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION**

Sources: ABS 'Regional Population Growth, Australia', (ABS cat no. 3218.0 ) and 'Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia', (ABS cat no. 3235.0).

### **Data Items**

Population by Age Group:  
Persons - 0-14 years (%)  
Persons - 15-24 years (%)  
Persons - 25-34 years (%)  
Persons - 35-44 years (%)  
Persons - 45-54 years (%)  
Persons - 55-64 years (%)  
Persons - 65-74 years (%)  
Persons - 75-84 years (%)  
Persons - 85 years and over (%)

Population by Age and Sex (Males, Females, Persons):  
0-4 years (no.)  
5-9 years (no.)  
10-14 years (no.)  
15-19 years (no.)  
20-24 years (no.)  
25-29 years (no.)  
30-34 years (no.)  
35-39 years (no.)  
40-44 years (no.)  
45-49 years (no.)  
50-54 years (no.)  
55-59 years (no.)  
60-64 years (no.)  
65-69 years (no.)

70-74 years (no.)  
75-79 years (no.)  
80-84 years (no.)  
85 years and over (no.)  
Total (no.)

Working Age Population (aged 15-64 years)

Median Age - Males (years)  
Median Age - Females (years)  
Median Age - Persons (years)

Population density (ERP at 30 June) (persons/km2)

### **Availability by Year**

For this data source, data is included for :

2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016

Find historical and recent Estimated Resident Population data in 'Regional Population Growth, Australia', (ABS cat no. 3218.0 ) and 'Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia', (ABS cat no. 3235.0)

### **Availability by Region**

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

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## **MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS**

Source: ABS, 'Motor Vehicle Census, Australia' (ABS cat no. 9309.0)

### **Data Items**

Registered Motor Vehicles:  
Passenger vehicles (no.)  
Campervans (no.)  
Light commercial vehicles (no.)  
Light rigid trucks (no.)  
Heavy rigid trucks (no.)  
Articulated trucks (no.)  
Non-freight carrying trucks (no.)  
Buses (no.)  
Motorcycles (no.)  
Total registered vehicles (no.)

Type of Fuel:  
Petrol (no.)  
Diesel (no.)  
LPG/Dual/Other (no.)  
Electric (no.)

Year of Manufacture  
Less than 5 years (no.)  
5 to 10 years (no.)  
Over 10 years (no.)

### **Availability by Year**

For this data source, data is included for :

2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016

Find historical data and recent data in 'Motor Vehicle Census, Australia' (ABS cat no. 9309.0)

### **Availability by Region**

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

## **PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS**

Source: IP Australia and the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science (<http://www.industry.gov.au>).

### **Data Items**

Patent applications (no.)

Trademark applications (no.)

### **Availability by Year**

For this data source, data is included for :

2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015

### **Availability by Region**

Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Australia.

## **PERSONAL INSOLVENCIES**

Source: Australian Financial Security Authority

### **Data Items**

Total debtors entering business related personal insolvencies (no.)

Total debtors entering non-business related personal insolvencies (no.)

Total debtors entering personal insolvencies (no.)

Selected causes of personal insolvencies:

Business related insolvencies caused by economic conditions (no.)

Non-business related insolvencies caused by excessive use of credit (no.)

Non-business related insolvencies caused by unemployment or loss of income (no.)

Occupations of debtors entering business or non-business related personal insolvencies:

Managers (no.)

Professionals (no.)

Technicians and trades workers (no.)

Community and personal service workers (no.)

Clerical and administrative workers (no.)

Sales workers (no.)

Machinery operators and drivers (no.)

Labourers (no.)

Debtors with other or unknown occupations (no.)

### **Availability by Year**

For this data source, data is included for :

2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016

### **Availability by Region**

Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Areas Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, Local Government Area, State/Territory, Australia.

## **PROTECTED AREAS**

Source: Department of the Environment ([www.environment.gov.au](http://www.environment.gov.au))

### **Data Items**

Indigenous Protected Area (no.)  
National Parks (no.)  
Nature Reserves (no.)  
All Other Protected Areas (no.)  
Total (no.)  
Indigenous Protected Area (ha)  
National Parks (ha)  
Nature Reserves (ha)  
All Other Protected Areas (ha)  
Total (ha)  
Indigenous Protected Area (%)  
National Parks (%)  
Nature Reserves (%)  
All Other Protected Areas (%)  
Total (%)

### **Availability by Year**

For this data source, data is included for :

2016

### **Availability by Region**

Statistical Area Level 2, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

## **RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY**

Source: ABS, 'Residential Property Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities'. (ABS cat no. 6416).

### **Data Items**

Houses - number of transfers (no.)  
Houses - median sale price (\$)  
Attached dwellings - number of transfers (no.)  
Attached dwelling - median sale price (\$)

### **Availability by Year**

For this data source, data is included for :

2014, 2015

### **Availability by Region**

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

## **SELECTED GOVERNMENT PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES**

Sources: Department of Veteran's Affairs ([www.dva.gov.au](http://www.dva.gov.au)) and Department of Social Services (<http://www.dss.gov.au>)

### **Data Items**

Age Pension - Centrelink (no.)  
Age Pension - DVA (no.)  
Carer Payment (no.)  
Disability Support Pension (no.)  
Family Tax Benefit A (no.)  
Family Tax Benefit B (no.)  
Total Family Tax Benefit recipients (no.)  
Income Support Supplement - DVA (no.)  
Newstart Allowance (no.)  
Newstart Allowance - on income support more than 365 days (%)  
Parenting Payment - single (no.)  
Service Pension - DVA (no.)  
Youth Allowance (Full time students/apprentices) (no.)  
Youth Allowance (Other) (no.)

### **Availability by Year**

For this data source, data is included for :

2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016

Age Pension - DVA, Income Support Supplement - DVA and Income Support Supplement - DVA

2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016

for LGA for Age Pension - Centrelink, Carer Payment, Disability Support Pension, Newstart Allowance, Parenting Payment - single, Youth Allowances

2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016

for Family Tax Benefit A, Family Tax Benefit B and Total Family Tax Benefit recipients

2015, 2016

for Newstart Allowance - on income support more than 365 days

2015, 2016

for ASGS geographies for Age Pension - Centrelink, Carer Payment, Disability Support Pension, Newstart Allowance, Parenting Payment - single, Youth Allowances

### **Availability by Region**

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Local Government Area, State/Territory, Australia

## **SELECTED HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS**

Source: ABS modelled data

### Data Items

Males who are current smokers (aged 18 years and over) (no., %)

Females who are current smokers (aged 18 years and over) (no., %)

Persons with high or very high psychological distress, based on the Kessler 10 (K10) scale (aged 18 years and over) (no., %)

Persons with fair or poor self-assessed health (aged 15 years and over) (no., %)

Persons who had high blood pressure (measured systolic/diastolic blood pressure was equal to or greater than 140/90 mmHg) (aged 18 years and over) (no.)

### Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :  
2012, 2015

### Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 3

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## SOLAR INSTALLATIONS

Source: Clean Energy Regulator

### Data Items

Small-scale solar panel system installations (no.)

Increase in installations from previous year (%)

Solar water heater installations (no.)

Increase in SWH installations from previous year (%)

### Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

Accumulative from 2001 to 2014

Accumulative from 2001 to 2015

### Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

## TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Sources: ABS, 'Tourist Accommodation, Australia', (ABS cat no. 8635.0) and 'Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia', (ABS cat no 8635.0.55.002) and for individual States/Territories (ABS cat no. 8635.1.55.001 - 8635.8.55.001).

### Data Items

Establishments with 15 or more rooms (no.)

### Availability by Year



For this data source, data is included for :

2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016

### **Availability by Region**

Statistical Area Level 2, State/Territory, Australia.

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## **VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**

Source: ABS Agricultural Census, see 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia', (ABS cat. no 7503.0).

### **Data Items**

Agricultural production - Total gross value (\$m)

Crops - Total gross value (\$m)

Livestock - Livestock slaughtered and other disposals - Total gross value (\$m)

### **Availability by Year**

For this data source, data is included for :

2011, 2016

The ABS Agricultural Census is run every five years.

Find historical and more detailed Value of Agricultural Production data in 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia', (ABS cat. no 7503.0).

### **Availability by Region**

Statistical Area Level 4, State/Territory, Australia.

## **WATER USE ON AUSTRALIAN FARMS**

Source: ABS Agricultural Census, see 'Water Use on Australian Farms' (ABS cat no. 4618.0).

### **Data Items**

Area of agricultural land (ha)

Area irrigated (ha)

Volume of water applied (ML)

Application rate - Total area watered and used (ML/ha)

### **Availability by Year**

For this data source, data is included for :

2011, 2016

The ABS Agricultural Census is run every five years.

Find historical and more detailed data in 'Water Use on Australian Farms' (ABS cat no. 4618.0).

### **Availability by Region**

## Data Availability by Year and Geography

### DATA AVAILABILITY BY YEAR AND GEOGRAPHY

The following two tables summarise content in Data by Region (DBR), they show years and geographies the DBR data series are available for.

Users should note that some data are not available for all reference years, for a variety of reasons. For example; there may be conceptual breaks in a data series; the collection frequency may be irregular; some series may have revisions pending; or data may no longer be available. In addition, some data series are not available for the full range of geographies. The reasons can include: data owner or custodian preferences; industry identification with a few, particular geographies only; confidentiality protection; and the presence of many suppressed data cells (at smaller geographic levels) thus making true aggregations up to larger ASGS regions difficult.

**Table 1. DATA BY REGION, CONTENT SUMMARY - Population & People, Economy & Industry, Income (including Government Allowances)**

Topic/ Data series	Source/ABS Catalogue No.	Reference years available						Geographies available					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LGA	SA2	SA3	SA4	GCCSA	S/TAust
<b>Population &amp; People</b>													
ERP by Age and Sex	ABS 3218.0 and 3235.0	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Census data (a)	Census of Population and Housing	a					a	a	a	a	a	a	a
<b>Economy &amp; Industry</b>													
Business counts by employment size	ABS 8165.0		a(b)	a	a	a	a		a	a	a	a	a
Business counts by industry	ABS 8165.0		a	a	a	a	a		a	a	a	a	a
Building Approvals Residential	ABS 8731.0 Valuer	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Property Prices	Generals/ CoreLogic RP Data				a	a		a	a	a	a	a	a
Patent and Trademark Applicants	IP Australia	a	a	a	a	a				a	a	a	a
Personal Insolvencies	AFSA - Personal Insolvencies	a	a	a	a	a	a	a		a	a	a	a
Registered Motor Vehicles - type, fuel, year of manufacture	ABS 9309.0	a(c)	a(c)	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Tourist Accommodation Establishments	ABS 8635.0	a	a	a	a	a	a		a				a
Agricultural Commodities	ABS 7121.0	a					a				a		a
Agricultural Production	ABS 7503.0	a					a				a		a
Industry of Employment	Census of Population and Housing	a						a	a	a	a	a	a

(c) Year of Manufacture not available for 2011 and 2012.

**Table 2. DATA BY REGION, CONTENT SUMMARY - Education & Employment, Health & Disability, Family & Community, Land & Environment**

Topic/ Data series	Source/ABS Catalogue No.	Reference years available						Geographies available						
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LGA	SA2	SA3	SA4	GCCSA	S/T	Aust
<b>Income (including Government Allowances)</b>														
Estimates of Personal Income	ATO/ ABS 6524.0.55.002	a	a	a	a	a		a	a	a	a	a	a	a
ATO - Capital Gains	ATO	a	a	a	a	a		a	a	a	a	a	a	a
DVA (Age Pension, DVA Income Support Supplement, Service Pension)	DVA	a	a	a	a	a	a	a		a(a)			a	a
DSS (Age Pension, DSS Disability Support Pension, Carer Payment, Newstart, Single Parenting Payment, Youth Allowance)	DSS	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a(b)	a(b)	a(b)	a(b)	a(b)	a(b)
DSS - Family Tax Benefit	DSS		a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Census data (c)	Census of Population and Housing	a					a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
<b>Education &amp; Employment</b>														
Early Childhood - Pre-school Attendance	ABS 4240.0				a	a	a			a	a	a	a	a
Higher Education Loan Program (HELP) Repayments	ATO	a	a	a	a	a		a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Census data (d)	Census of Population and Housing	a					a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
<b>Health &amp; Disability</b>														
Disability estimates (experimental)	ABS 4430.0.55.009		a					a(e)	a(e)					
Selected Health Characteristics (modelled)	ABS modelled estimates		a			a				a				
ATO - Private health insurance reported by Taxpayers	ATO	a	a	a	a	a		a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Core Activity Need for Assistance	Census of Population and Housing	a					a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
<b>Family &amp; Community</b>														
ATO - Gifts/ donations Reported by Taxpayers	ATO	a	a	a	a	a		a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Census data (f)	Census of Population and Housing	a					a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
<b>Land &amp; Environment</b>														

Land Area	ABS Geography		a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Water Use on Australian Farms	ABS 4618.0	a	a			a			a	a
Protected Land Areas	Dept. Environment CAPAD		a	a	a				a	a
Solar Installations	Clean Energy Regulator		a(g)	a(g)	a	a	a	a	a	a

(a) DVA data at SA3 geography is not available for 2011

(b) DSS data at for ASGS geographies only available for 2015 & 2016

(c) Includes data on Total Personal Income (Weekly) and Median equivalised total household income (weekly)

(d) Includes data on Highest Year of School Completed, Occupation of Employed Persons - as % of Total Employed, Youth (15-19 Years) Engagement in Work/Study, and Labour Force Status

(e) Modelled estimates are limited to a selected mix of SA2 and LGA geographies.

(f) Includes data on Method of Travel to Work, Households by Type, Families by Type, Social Marital Status & Registered Marital Status, Access to Internet at Home, Rent and Mortgage Payments, Unpaid Child Care, Unpaid Work, Average number of all children in a family, Housing Suitability, Dwelling Structure, and Tenure Type

(g) Accumulative total 2001 to 2014 and 2001 to 2015.

## Glossary

### Accommodation and Food Services

The Accommodation and Food Services industry is engaged in providing short-term accommodation for visitors, in providing food and beverage services, such as the preparation and serving of meals and the serving of alcoholic beverages for consumption by customers, both on and off-site.

### Administrative and Support Services

The Administrative and Support Services industry engages in performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other businesses or organisations. This includes office administration, hiring and placing personnel for others, preparing documents, taking orders for clients by telephone, providing credit reporting and collection services, and arranging travel and travel tours.

### Age Pension

Age pension is a payment for persons who have reached Age Pension age and qualify to receive the Age Pension. Age Pension age depends on the individual's date of birth.

### Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry is engaged in growing crops, raising animals, growing and harvesting timber, and harvesting fish or other animals from farms or their natural habitats.

### Annuities

Annuities are guaranteed regular and recurring receipts, generally from an insurance company, the right to which was purchased with a lump sum or regular contributions at some point in the past.

### Articulated trucks

Motor vehicles constructed primarily for load carrying, consisting of a prime mover having no significant load carrying area, but with a turntable device which can be linked to one or more trailers.

### Arts and Recreation Services

The Arts and Recreation Services industry engages in the preservation and exhibition of objects and sites of historical, cultural or educational interest; the production of original artistic works and/or participation in live performances, events, or exhibits intended for public viewing; and the operation of

facilities or the provision of services that enable patrons to participate in sporting or recreational activities, or to pursue amusement interests.

### **Assets**

An entity of a financial or non-financial nature, owned by the household or its members, and from which economic benefits may be derived by holding or use over a period of time.

### **Attached dwellings**

Dwellings which share a structural component with one or more other buildings. This may include walls, ceiling, floor or roofing. For example, flats, units and apartments and semi-detached, row and terrace houses.

### **Attendance**

A child is considered to be attending a preschool program if the child was enrolled and present for at least one hour during the reference period. Children who did not attend a preschool program during the reference period (e.g. children who were absent due to illness or extended holiday leave) are not considered to have attended a preschool program.

### **Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register**

The Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register (ABSBR) is a register of all Australian businesses and contains identifying and classificatory data for each business. Information to populate the register is largely sourced from the Australian Business Register.

### **Australian Business Number**

The Australian Business Number (ABN) is a unique business entity identifier introduced to assist with dealing with the Australian government.

### **Australian Statistical Geography Standard**

The Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) is used by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographically classified statistics. The ASGS replaced the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) from July 2011. All data in Data by Region is presented on ASGS 2016.

### **Building**

A building is a rigid, fixed and permanent structure which has a roof. Its intended purpose is primarily to house people, plant, machinery, vehicles, goods or livestock.

### **Business Counts**

A business for this purpose is defined as a legal entity engaged in productive activity and/or other forms of activity in the market sector. Business counts derived from the ABSBR exclude some entities, such as those without an active Australian Business Number, those without an active Goods and Services Tax (GST) role, those no longer actively remitting GST, and those not operating in the market sector.

### **Business Entry**

A business which has newly registered for an Australian Business Number (ABN) and which has a GST role allocated.

### **Business Exit**

A business for which the ABN or GST role has been cancelled and/or which has ceased to remit GST for at least five consecutive quarters.

## **Buses**

Motor vehicles constructed for the carriage of passengers. Included are all motor vehicles with 10 or more seats, including the driver's seat.

## **Business related insolvency**

Business related insolvencies occur where an individual's situation is directly related to his or her proprietary interest in a business.

## **Campervans**

Self-propelled motor vehicles containing an area primarily used for accommodation. Included are motor homes and powered caravans.

## **Capital Gains**

Capital gains is the profit that results from the sale of a capital asset, where the sales price exceeds the purchase price and attracts capital gains tax. Conversely, a capital loss can arise if proceeds from a sale are less than the original purchase price.

## **Carer Payment**

Carer Payment is for people who are unable to support themselves through participation in the workforce while caring for someone with a disability, severe medical condition, or who is frail and aged.

## **Clerical and Administrative Support Workers**

Clerical and Administrative Support Workers provide support to Managers, Professionals and organisations by organising, storing, manipulating and retrieving information.

## **Community and Personal Services Workers**

Community and Personal Services Workers assist Health Professionals in the provision of patient care, provide information and support on a range of social welfare matters, and provide other services in the areas of aged care and child care, education support, hospitality, defence, policing and emergency services, security, travel and tourism, fitness, sports and personal services.

## **Construction**

The Construction industry is engaged in the construction of buildings and other structures, additions, alterations, reconstruction, installation and maintenance and repairs of buildings and other structures.

## **Core Activity Need for Assistance**

The Core Activity Need for Assistance variable has been developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability. As with the ABS Surveys of Disability, Ageing and Carers, the Census of Population and Housing defines the profound or severe disability population as: 'Those people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more), or old age'.

## **Debtors**

Persons with Business related or Non-business related insolvency.

## **Disability**

In the context of health experience, the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health

(ICFDH) defines disability as an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It denotes the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual's contextual factors (environment and personal factors). For the data included herein, a person has a disability if they report they have a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. This includes:

- loss of sight (not corrected by glasses or contact lenses)
- loss of hearing where communication is restricted, or an aid to assist with, or substitute for, hearing is used
- speech difficulties
- shortness of breath or breathing difficulties causing restriction
- chronic or recurrent pain or discomfort causing restriction
- blackouts, seizures, or loss of consciousness
- difficulty learning or understanding
- incomplete use of arms or fingers
- difficulty gripping or holding things
- incomplete use of feet or legs
- nervous or emotional condition causing restriction
- restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work
- disfigurement or deformity
- mental illness or condition requiring help or supervision
- long-term effects of head injury, stroke or other brain damage causing restriction
- receiving treatment or medication for any other long-term conditions or ailments and still being restricted
- any other long-term conditions resulting in a restriction.

## **Disability Support Pension**

Disability Support Pension is a payment that provides income support for people who have a permanent physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment.

## **Dividends**

Dividends may be the main source of income for people who run their own incorporated business. They can be:

- 'franked' which are shares of company profit paid or credited by an Australian resident public company from profits on which Australian company tax has been paid, or
- 'unfranked' which are those shares of company profit paid by an Australian resident company from profits on which Australian company tax has not been paid.

## **Dwelling**

A dwelling is a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use. A dwelling may comprise part of a building or the whole of a building. Regardless of whether they are self-contained or not, units within buildings offering institutional care (e.g. hospital) or temporary accommodation (e.g. motels, hostels and holiday apartments) are not defined as dwelling units. Such rooms are included in non-residential building approvals. Dwellings can be created in one of four ways: through new work to create a residential building; through alteration/addition work to an existing residential building; through either new or alteration/addition work on non-residential building or through conversion of a non-residential building to a residential building.

## **Education and Training**

The Education and Training industry engages in the provision and support of education and training, except in the training of animals (e.g. dog obedience, horse training).

## **Electricity, Gas Water and Waste Services**

Electricity, Gas Water and Waste Services industry is engaged in the provision of electricity; gas through mains systems; water, drainage; and sewerage services. Also includes units mainly engaged in the collection, treatment, and disposal of waste materials; remediation of contaminated materials (including land); and materials recovery activities.

## **Employee income**

Employee income includes the following data items on the individual income tax return:

- Total income from wage and salary (before tax and application of Medicare levy) as shown on the 'PAYG payment summary - individual non-business';
- Allowances, earnings, tips, director's fees, etc;
- Employer lump sum payments (adjusted to gross value);
- Employment termination payments;
- Attributed personal services income;
- Employee share schemes;
- Reportable fringe benefits (gross value not adjusted)
- Reportable employer superannuation contributions (superannuation contributions (within concessional cap limits) from pre-tax income, usually made under salary sacrifice agreements)
- Exempt foreign employment income; and
- Other net foreign employment income.

## **Enrolment**

A child is considered to be enrolled if they were offered a place and has formally enrolled or registered in the preschool program and:

- attended the preschool program for at least one hour during the reference period; or
- were absent during the reference period due to illness or extended holiday leave, but were expected to return.

A child is not considered to be enrolled if they were absent during the reference period and not expected to return to the preschool program.

## **Establishments**

Establishments are hotels, motels and private resorts, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms - which provide predominantly short-term, non-residential accommodation.

## **Estimated resident population**

Estimated Resident Populations (ERP) are the official measure of the population of Australia, based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months and excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

## **Equivalised total household income**

Equivalised total household income is household income adjusted by the application of an equivalence scale to facilitate comparison of income levels between households of differing size and composition, reflecting that a larger household would normally need more income than a smaller household to achieve the same standard of living.

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## **Family**



A family is defined by the ABS as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household.

### **Family Tax Benefit**

Family Tax Benefit can be paid to a parent, guardian or an approved care organisation to assist in the cost of raising children.

### **Financial assets**

An asset whose value arises not from its physical existence (as would a building, piece of land, or capital equipment) but from a contractual relationship. Financial assets are mostly financial claims (with the exception of shares and value of own unincorporated business). Financial claims entitle the owner to receive a payment, or a series of payments, from an institutional unit to which the owner has provided funds. Examples include accounts held with financial institutions (including offset accounts), ownership of an incorporated business, shares, debentures and bonds, trusts, superannuation funds, and loans to other persons.

### **Financial and Insurance Services**

The Financial and Insurance Services industry engages in financial transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change of ownership of financial assets, and/or in facilitating financial transactions.

### **Fuel**

Type of fuel used in motor vehicles as reported to the registering authority and includes petrol, diesel, LPG/other gases, dual fuel and electric vehicles.

### **Gini coefficient**

A summary measure of inequality of income distribution. For more information see the Explanatory Notes.

### **Government pensions and allowances**

Income support payments from government to persons under social security and related government programs. Included are pensions and allowances received by aged, disabled, unemployed and sick persons, families and children, veterans or their survivors, and study allowances for students.

### **Greater Capital City Statistical Area**

Greater Capital City Statistical Areas are geographical areas that are designed to represent the functional extent of each of the eight state and territory capital cities. Within each state and territory, the area not defined as being part of the greater capital city is represented by a Rest of State region. There are 16 GCCSA regions covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. These consist of 8 regions representing each of the Australian State and Territory capital cities, and 8 regions covering the rest of each State and the Northern Territory. The ACT only has one GCCSA region for the entire Territory. The category of Other Territories in GCCSA includes the Other Territories of Jervis Bay, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

### **Gross income**

Income from all sources, whether monetary or in kind, before income tax, the Medicare levy, the Medicare levy surcharge, and the temporary budget repair levy are deducted.

### **Health Care and Social Assistance**

The Health Care and Social Assistance industry provides human health care and social assistance.

### **Heavy rigid trucks**

Rigid trucks of gross vehicle mass greater than 4.5 tonnes.

### **Higher Education Loan Program (HELP)**

The Higher Education Loan Program (HELP) assists eligible students with their student contribution or tuition fees. The program allows eligible Commonwealth supported students to defer their student contribution and repay it later through the taxation system.

### **House**

A detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes consisting of one dwelling unit. Includes detached residences associated with a non-residential building, and kit and transportable homes.

### **Household**

A household is defined as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, usually resident in the same private dwelling.

### **Housing Suitability**

A housing utilisation measure based upon a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling together with a series of household demographics such as the number of usual residents, their relationship to one another, their age and sex.

### **Income Support Supplement**

An income support pension paid to: eligible war widows and widowers under the Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986, and persons receiving wholly dependant partners' compensation under the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004.

### **Individual Tax Return**

The annual tax return submitted by individuals to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

### **Information Media and Telecommunications**

The Information Media and Telecommunications industry engages in:

- creating, enhancing and storing information products in media that allows their dissemination;
- transmitting information products using analogue and digital signals (via electronic, wireless, optical and other means); and
- providing transmission services and/or operating the infrastructure to enable the transmission and storage of information and information products.

### **Investment income**

Investment income includes the following data items on the individual income tax return:

- Gross interest;
- Dividends unfranked amount;
- Dividends franked amount;
- Dividends franking credit;
- Distribution from trusts less net capital gains, foreign income and franked distributions- non-primary production ;
- Franked distributions from trusts - non-primary production;
- Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company;
- Net foreign rent; and

- Net rent.

## **Labour force**

For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed (see Unemployment).

## **Labourers**

Labourers perform a variety of routine and repetitive physical tasks using hand and power tools, and machines either as an individual or as part of a team assisting more skilled workers such as Trades Workers, and Machinery Operators and Drivers.

## **Light commercial vehicles**

Vehicles primarily constructed for the carriage of goods, and which are less than or equal to 3.5 tonnes gross vehicle mass. Included are utilities, panel vans, cab chassis and forward-control load carrying vehicles (whether four-wheel drive or not).

## **Light rigid trucks**

Rigid trucks of gross vehicle mass greater than 3.5 tonnes and less than or equal to 4.5 tonnes.

## **Local Government Area**

Local Government Areas (LGAs) are spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils. Each LGA has an official status which is indicated by the LGA type : (A) NSW LGA (excluding Cities), (AC) Aboriginal Council, (B) Borough, (C) City, (CGC) Community Government Council, (DC) District Council, (IC) Island Council, (M) Municipality/Municipal Council, (S) Shire, (RC) Rural City, (RegC) Regional Council and (T) Town. The major areas of Australia not administered by incorporated bodies are the northern parts of South Australia, most of the Northern Territory and all of the Australian Capital Territory and the Other Territories. LGA boundaries can change from year to year; Data by Region shows data at 2016 LGA boundaries.

## **Machinery Operators and Drivers**

Machinery Operators and Drivers operate machines, plant, vehicles and other equipment to perform a range of agricultural, manufacturing and construction functions, move materials, and transport passengers and freight.

## **Main source of income**

The income source from which the most positive income is received. If total income is nil or negative the main source is undefined. As there are several possible sources, the main source may account for less than 50% of gross income.

## **Managers**

Managers plan, organise, direct, control, coordinate and review the operations of government, commercial, agricultural, industrial, non-profit and other organisations, and departments.

## **Manufacturing**

The Manufacturing industry is engaged in the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products (except Agriculture and Construction).

## **Marital Status**

There are two variables that may be used to identify a person's marital status: Registered Marital Status and Social Marital Status. Registered Marital Status refers to the legal status of the person, and not necessarily his/her current living arrangement. Social Marital Status reports responses to two

questions: 'What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?' and 'What is the person's present marital status?'. The output categories are: Married in a registered marriage, Married in a de facto marriage and Not married. A de facto marriage exists when the relationship between two people (of the same or opposite sex, who live together in the same household), is reported as either: de facto, partner, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, boyfriend, or girlfriend.

### **Median age**

That level of age which divides the units in a group into two equal parts, one half having ages above the median and the other half having ages below the median.

### **Median income**

That level of income which divides the units in a group into two equal parts, one half having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below the median.

### **Median price**

The mid point of dwelling values in the reference period. Half of all properties bought/sold in the period did so at a price below the median, the other half had a price above the median.

### **Mining**

The Mining industry extracts naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The term mining is used in the broad sense to include underground or open cut mining; dredging; quarrying; well operations or evaporation pans; recovery from ore dumps or tailings as well as beneficiation activities (i.e. preparing, including crushing, screening, washing and floatation) and other preparation work customarily performed at the mine site, or as part of mining activity.

### **Motorcycles**

Two and three wheeled motor vehicles constructed primarily for the carriage of one or two persons. Included are two and three wheeled mopeds, scooters, motor tricycles and motorcycles with sidecars.

### **Newstart Allowance**

Newstart Allowance is a payment for people who are looking for work and allows them to participate in activities designed to increase their chances of finding work. Persons must be aged 22 to 64 years to qualify.

### **Non-business related insolvency**

Unless an individual declares their situation to be directly related to a proprietary interest in a business, all other insolvencies - even those for which details are not stated - are classified as non-business related.

### **Non-freight carrying trucks**

Specialist motor vehicles or motor vehicles fitted with special purpose equipment, and having little or no goods carrying capacity (e.g. ambulances, cherry pickers, fire trucks and tow trucks).

### **Non-residential building**

A non-residential building is primarily intended for purposes other than long-term residential purposes.

### **Other income**

Other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) includes the following data items on the individual income tax return:

- Foreign entities - transfer or trust income;
- Foreign investment fund and/or foreign life assurance policy income;

- Controlled foreign company income;
- Net foreign pension/annuity income;
- Other net foreign source income; and other income.

## **Other Services**

The Other Services industry includes a broad range of personal services; civic, religious, profession and other interest group services; selected repair and maintenance activities; and private households employing staff.

## **Own unincorporated business income**

Own unincorporated business income includes the following data items on the individual income tax return:

- Distributions from partnerships and trusts (including any franked distributions) for primary production activities;
- Distributions from partnerships (including any franked distributions) for non-primary production activities, less foreign income;
- Net personal services income; and
- Net income (or loss) from business..

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## **Parenting Payment**

Parenting Payment is a payment for persons who are primary carers of children.

## **Passenger vehicles**

Motor vehicles constructed primarily for the carriage of persons and containing up to nine seats (including the driver's seat). Included are cars, station wagons, four-wheel drive passenger vehicles and forward-control passenger vehicles. Excluded are campervans.

## **Patent application**

A document filed with IP Australia, disclosing and claiming an invention and requesting the right to exclude others from commercially exploiting it.

## **Patent applicant**

A person who has submitted an application to IP Australia for a Patent

## **Percentiles**

When all persons in the population are ranked from the lowest to the highest on the basis of some characteristic such as their income, they can then be divided into equal sized groups. Division into 100 groups gives percentiles. The highest value of the characteristic in the twentieth percentile is denoted P20. The median or the top of the 50th percentile is denoted P50. P20, and P80 denote the highest values in the 20th, and 80th percentiles. Ratios of values at the top of selected percentiles, such as P80/P20, are often called percentile ratios.

## **Percentile ratios**

Percentile ratios summarise the relative distance between two points in a distribution. To illustrate the full spread of the income distribution, the percentile ratio needs to refer to points near the extremes of the distribution, for example, the P80/P20 ratio. The P80/P50 and P50/P20 ratios focus on comparing the ends of the income distribution with the midpoint.

## **Personal insolvency**

Refer to Business related insolvency and Non-business related insolvency - in this Glossary.

## **Population density**

The population density for a region is calculated by dividing the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) by the land area.

## **Public Administration and Safety**

The Public Administration and Safety industry engages in central, state, or local government legislative, executive, and judicial activities; in providing physical, social, economic and general public safety and security services; and in enforcing regulations. This industry includes military defence, government representation and international government organisations.

## **Preschool program**

A preschool program is defined as a structured, play based learning program, delivered by a degree qualified teacher primarily aimed at children in the year before they commence full-time schooling. This is irrespective of the type of institution that provides it or whether it is government funded or privately provided.

## **Private dwellings**

Houses, flats, home units, garages, tents and other structures used as a private places of residence.

## **Private sector houses**

A house is a detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes. It consists of one dwelling unit. Building ownership is classified as either public or private sector and is based on the sector of intended owner of the completed building at the time of approval.

## **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services**

The Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry engages in providing professional, scientific and technical services, applying common processes where labour inputs are integral to the production or service delivery. This industry specialises and sells its expertise. Services in this industry include scientific research, architecture, engineering, computer systems design, law, accountancy, advertising, market research, management and other consultancy, veterinary science and professional photography.

## **Professionals**

Professionals perform analytical, conceptual and creative tasks through the application of theoretical knowledge and experience in the fields of arts, media, business, design, engineering, the physical and life sciences, transport, education, health, information and communication technology, the law, social sciences and social welfare.

## **Protected Land Areas**

Protected Land areas are areas of land especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity.

## **Quartiles**

Groupings that result from ranking all people in the population in ascending order according to some characteristic such as their personal income and then dividing the population into four equal groups, each comprising 25% of the estimated population.

## **Relative root mean squared error**

The errors associated with the modelled estimates for small areas fall into four categories. Sampling error, non-sampling error, modelling error, and prediction error. The relative root mean squared error (RRMSE) provides an indication of the deviation of the modelled estimate from the true value. The

RRMSE is primarily a measure of prediction error, but in its calculation it also inherits some aspects of modelling and sampling error.

### **Relative standard error**

The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of sampling variability which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. For example, if the estimate is 0.5 and the standard error is 0.05, then the relative standard error will be 10%. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage of errors likely to have occurred due to sampling and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.

### **Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services**

The Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services industry engages in renting, hiring, or otherwise allowing the use of tangible and intangible assets (except copyrights), and providing related services.

### **Residential building**

Buildings primarily used for long-term residential purposes. Residential buildings are categories as houses or other residential buildings.

### **Rest of State**

Under the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Rest of State is any area not defined as being part of the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs). In the case of Australian Capital Territory, there is no Rest of State balance.

### **Retail Trade**

The Retail Trade industry is engaged in the purchase and/or on-selling, the commission based buying, and the commission-based selling, of goods, without significant transformation, to the general public. The Retail Trade industry also purchases and on sells goods to the general public using non-traditional means, including the internet.

### **Sales Workers**

Sales Workers sell goods, services and property, and provide sales support in areas such as operating cash registers and displaying and demonstrating goods.

### **Service Pension**

A service pension can be paid to war veterans on the grounds of age or invalidity, and to eligible partners, widows and widowers.

### **Shares**

A share is a contract between the issuing company and the owner of the share which gives the latter an interest in the management of the corporation and the right to participate in profits. The "value of shares" excludes the value of shares held by individuals in their own incorporated business. Such shares are included in "value of own incorporated business".

### **Small-Scale Solar Panel System**

A residential or commercial installation that generates electricity from solar energy, that is no more than 100kW in capacity. A system that is installed has met the appropriate regulations and is capable of generating electricity from the sun.

### **Solar Water Heater**

A system that is installed has met the appropriate regulations and is capable of generating hot water from the sun.

## **State/Territory**

States and Territories are geographic areas and political entities with fixed boundaries. States and Territories consist of one or more Statistical Area Level 4. In aggregate, they cover Australia without gaps or overlaps.

## **Statistical Area Level 2**

Statistical Areas Level 2 are a medium-sized general purpose areas. SA2s aim to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically. There are 2,310 SA2s covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. On average they have a population of approximately 10,000 people. Most are designed to be within the population range 3,000 - 25,000.

## **Statistical Area Level 3**

Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3) are geographical areas built from whole SA2s. There are 358 SA3 regions covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. SA3s are designed to provide a regional breakdown of Australia. They generally have a population of between 30,000 and 130,000 people. In the major cities, they represent the area serviced by a major transport and commercial hub. They often closely align to large urban Local Government Areas (e.g. Gladstone, Geelong). In regional areas, they represent the area serviced by regional cities that have a population over 20,000 people. In outer regional and remote areas, they represent areas which are widely recognised as having a distinct identity and have similar social and economic characteristics.

## **Statistical Area Level 4**

Statistical Areas Level 4 are geographical areas built from whole SA3s. The SA4 regions have been designed for the output of a variety of regional data, including data from the 2016 Census of Population and Housing. There are 107 SA4 regions covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. In regional areas, SA4s tend to have populations of between 100,000 to 300,000 people. In metropolitan areas, SA4s tend to have larger populations (300,000 – 500,000 people).

## **Superannuation**

A long-term savings arrangement which operates primarily to provide income for retirement.

## **Superannuation and annuities income**

Superannuation and annuity income includes the following data items on the individual income tax return:

- Australian annuities and superannuation income streams;
- Australian annuities and superannuation income streams - lump sum in arrears;
- Australian superannuation lump sum payments; and
- Bonuses from life insurance companies and friendly societies.

## **Technicians and Trade Workers**

Technicians and trade workers perform a variety of skilled tasks, applying broad or in-depth technical, trade or industry specific knowledge, often in support of scientific, engineering, building and manufacturing activities.

## **Tenure Type**

Whether a household rents or owns the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census night, or whether the household occupies it under another arrangement.

## **Total income**



Total income is the sum of all income derived from employee income, own unincorporated business, superannuation and annuities, investment and other income (excluding Government pensions, benefits or allowances)

### **Total Residential Building**

Total residential building is comprised of houses and other residential buildings. It does not include dwellings in non-residential building.

### **Trademark**

A trademark can be a letter, number, word, phrase, sound, smell, shape, logo, picture, aspect of packaging or any combination of these, which is used to distinguish goods and services of one trader from those of another.

### **Trademark Applicant**

A person who has submitted an application to IP Australia for a Trademark.

### **Transfers**

The record of sale for established houses and attached dwellings taken from the residential property sales dataset.

### **Transport, Postal and Warehousing**

The Transport, Postal and Warehousing industry is engaged in providing transport of passengers and freight by road, rail, water or air. Other transportation activities such as postal services, pipeline transport, and scenic and sightseeing transport are included in this industry.

### **Trusts**

Any type of managed fund which involves the pooling of investors' money in order for a trustee or professional manager to administer that fund. Examples include listed and unlisted public unit trusts, cash management trusts, property trusts and family trusts used only for investment purposes.

### **Unemployment**

Persons aged 15 and over who were not employed during the reference week and had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week or were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

### **Unemployment rate**

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

### **Unpaid Child Care**

This consists of time spent in the previous two weeks caring for a child or children aged less than 15 years without being paid. This includes people caring for their own children, whether they usually live with them or not. It also includes people looking after other children, such as grandchildren, the children of other relatives, or the children of friends or neighbours. Care for a child given through an organisation or club is excluded. Respondents were asked to indicate whether care was given for their own child and/or another child.

### **Value of building**

Statistics on the value of building work approved are derived by aggregating the estimated 'value of

building work when completed' as reported on building approval documents provided to local councils or other building approval authorities. Conceptually these value data should exclude the value of land and landscaping but include site preparation costs. These estimates are usually a reliable indicator of the completed value of 'houses'. However, for 'other residential buildings' and 'non-residential buildings', they can differ significantly from the completed value of the building as final costs and contracts have not been established before council approval is sought and gained.

### **Voluntary work for an organisation or group**

This includes help willingly given in the form of time, service or skills, to a club, organisation or association. Unpaid voluntary work can include:

- assisting at organised events and with sports associations;
- helping with organised school events and activities;
- assisting in churches, hospitals, nursing homes and charities; and
- other kinds of volunteer work (e.g. emergency services).

### **Wholesale Trade**

The Wholesale Trade industry is engaged in the purchase and on selling, the commission based buying, and the commission-based selling of goods, without significant transformation, to businesses.

### **Youth Allowance**

Youth Allowance is a payment for young people who are studying, undertaking training or an Australian Apprenticeship, looking for work, or sick. Persons must be aged 15 to 24 years to qualify.

## **Abbreviations**

\$	Dollars
'000	Thousand
m	Million
A	Area
ABARES	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences
ABN	Australian Business Number
ABR	Australian Business Register
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABSBR	Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register
AC	Aboriginal Council
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
AFSA	Australian Financial Security Authority
ANZSCO	Australia and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
ASCL	Australian Standard Classification of Languages
ASCRG	Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
Aust.	Australia
B	Borough
BAS	Business Activity Statement
BIT	Business Income Tax
C	City
CAPAD	Collaborative Australian Protected Areas Database

CER	Clean Energy Regulator
DBR	Data by Region
DC	District Council
DE	Department of the Environment
DIIS	Department of Industry, Innovation and Science
DSP	Disability Support Pension
DSS	Department of Social Services
DVA	Department of Veterans' Affairs
ERP	Estimated resident population
EVAO	Estimated value of agricultural output
GCCSA	Greater Capital City Statistical Area
GIS	Geographic Information System
ha	Hectare
HELP	Higher Education Loan Program
inc,	Including
ISDN	Integrated service digital network
K10	Kessler 10
km	Kilometre
km <sup>2</sup>	Square kilometre
IPA	Intellectual Property Australia
LGA	Local Government Area
LVG	Land Valuer General
M	Municipality
ML	Megalitre
no.	Number
NRP	National Regional Profile
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OT	Other Territories
PAYG	Pay As You Go
PHIDU	Public Health Information Development Unit
PLA	Protected Land Areas
Qld	Queensland
R	Regional Council
RC	Rural City
RegC	Regional Council
RET	Renewable Energy Target
RIME	Regional Internal Migration Estimates
RSE	Relative standard error
RTO	Residents temporarily overseas
SA	South Australia
SA1	Statistical Area Level 1
SA2	Statistical Area Level 2
SA3	Statistical Area Level 3
SA4	Statistical Area Level 4
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SDAC	Survey of Disability Ageing and Carers
SE	standard error
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
SRES	Small-Scale Renewable Energy Scheme
STA	Survey of Tourist Accommodation
STCs	Small-scale Technology Certificates
T	Town
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

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